

SDAY JUNE 18
COLUMN
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APU to resume reconciliation bid

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab committee entrusted with ending differences among Arab countries will resume its mission early in July and will first visit Baghdad for talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayed announced here Tuesday. Mr. Fayed said the committee, which was set up by the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) last March, will try to bring about reconciliation among Arab states and re-build solidarity among Arab countries. The committee groups the speakers of parliaments of Kuwait, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen. Mr. Fayed, who is current chairman of the union, said he discussed with Iraqi ambassador to Jordan Chafel Jasssem Hussein arrangements for the committee's visit to Iraq.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate
جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الوابي

Gemayel reports Gulf pledge

BAHRAIN (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel said on Tuesday Gulf Arab states had pledged to help restore peace to his country, wracked by civil war for a decade. Mr. Gemayel, on the second leg of a five-nation Gulf tour, told the Lebanese community in Bahrain: "I found a genuine wish from our brothers to help Lebanon get out of its ordeal." But he did not spell out what kind of support was promised. Mr. Gemayel had two rounds of talks with Bahrain's Emir Sheikh Isa Ibn Sulman Al Khalifa on developments in Lebanon and boosting bilateral ties, officials said. United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahayan on Monday offered Mr. Gemayel assistance, particularly in the economic field, to try to stop the steady decline of the Lebanese pound. Mr. Gemayel later left for Oman and will also visit Kuwait and Qatar.

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Sharif Zaid meets Weinberger

WASHINGTON (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Im Shaker, currently on a visit to the United States, met on Monday with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The meeting was attended by Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Armitage. Gen. Sharif Zaid is in the U.S. on a several-day visit in response to an invitation by the chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff, Admiral William Crowe. Gen. Sharif Zaid was awarded a high military medal by Adm. Crowe on Monday.

Kana'an returns from West Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an returned to Amman on Tuesday after talks with West German officials on Jordanian-West German cooperation in the field of economy and technology. Dr. Kana'an said agreement in principle was reached during his talks in West Germany on West German technical and economic aid to Jordan for the period 1986-1987.

Burger resigns as U.S. chief justice

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger has resigned from the Supreme Court and Supreme Court Justice William Rehnquist has been nominated to replace him, President Reagan announced Tuesday.

E. Germany issues new identity cards

BERLIN (AP) — Bowing to Western pressure, East Germany has started issuing new identity cards to foreign diplomats based there and dropped a demand that passports be shown at boundaries between East and West Berlin. Western officials said Tuesday. The new cards were issued to West German and British representatives in East Berlin on Monday, and other embassies were to receive them later in the week, spokesman said.

Chirac, Hu discuss Kampuchea

PARIS (R) — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac Tuesday discussed the Kampuchean conflict with Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang and pledged support for a Chinese-backed plan to end Vietnam's occupation of the country. "I indicated that France supports the eight-point peace plan of Prince Norodom Sihanouk," Mr. Chirac told reporters.

France beats Italy

MEXICO (R) — European champions France, inspired by master-assassin Michel Platini, topped title-holders Italy from their World-Cup throne here on Tuesday, sweeping through to the quarter-finals with a handsome 2-0 win. Platini put France on course for victory in the Olympic stadium with a 15th-minute goal. Yannick Stopyra netted the second in the 57th minute to propel France into a quarter-final tie with Brazil in Guadalajara on Saturday.

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King and Thatcher review peace efforts

LONDON (Agencies) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher briefed His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday on her recent trip to Israel after telling parliament she saw no reason to urge the King to negotiate directly with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.



May 24-27 visit to Israel that Jordan must have Palestinian partners with whom to enter peace

talks. Jordan broke off political coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on a joint Middle East peace initiative in February.

"I don't think there is any point of encouraging King Hussein to negotiate with the prime minister of Israel," Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons (lower house).

"I do not think he'd contemplate it without the support of the other Arab nations," Mrs. Thatcher said.

After meeting the Palestinian leaders during her Israeli trip, Mrs. Thatcher said an alternative bid to be found to representation by the PLO unless it renounced violence and recognised Israel's right to exist.

The King's meeting with Mrs. Thatcher was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i.

The King, who is on a private visit to Britain, arrived on Saturday in London from the U.S. where he held talks with President Ronald Reagan.

Gorbachev offers cut in strategic arms in return for curbs on SDI

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has unveiled details of a new offer to the United States to restrict space weapons research in return for a cut in strategic nuclear arsenals.

Mr. Gorbachev outlined the offer — Moscow's first to accept formally the so-called "Star Wars" research — in a speech to the Communist Party's Central Committee in which he also said a U.S.-Soviet summit was still possible.

"If the American side ignores, this time as well our initiatives, it will become clear that the present U.S. administration is playing an unseemly game in the most serious question which determines the future of mankind," he said.

Moscow made the new arms proposals in Geneva several weeks ago and some details have been leaked by U.S. officials.

Mr. Gorbachev proposed that both the United States and the Soviet Union abide by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty for a further 15 years.

The treaty, which expires next year, limits defences against missile attack. Moscow says the U.S. strategic defence initiative (SDI) for a space shield will violate its terms.

Research on space weapons

would be limited to the laboratory, "that is, the threshold already actually reached by the U.S.," Mr. Gorbachev said.

Mr. Gorbachev said that at the same time Moscow proposed limiting long-range nuclear arsenals to 8,000 warheads and 1,600 delivery systems, while medium-range weapons reduction would be resolved separately.

Western officials said the mathematics of the new Soviet proposals implied larger cuts in the Soviet arsenal than the American one.

Mr. Gorbachev's proposals were the latest in a stream from the Kremlin that diplomats see as aimed at bringing pressure on Washington to maintain the arms control process.

President Reagan enraged the Kremlin earlier this month when he announced that the U.S. planned to cease abiding by the 1979 SALT-II strategic arms treaty at the end of the year.

Mr. Gorbachev attacked Mr. Reagan for rejecting Moscow's arms proposals but said a summit could still be held if there was a chance of positive results.

In Washington, White House deputy spokesman Larry Speakes confirmed on Monday that Mr. Reagan sent a message to Mr.

Gorbachev last month.

Speakes, noting he would not have talked about the letter had it not been revealed over the weekend in British newspapers, said it was sent in May and covered "a variety of topics," not just a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze. Although it was sent in the same general time frame as the president's announcement of his intention to ignore SALT-II limits, Speakes said he did not believe that matter was covered in the letter.

He told questioners he was not aware of any preceding signal from the Soviet Union, although he acknowledged there have been statements from mid-level officials and other hints of Soviet willingness to resume planning for a 1986 summit meeting. There have been "no high-level, straightforward" suggestions of that nature, he added.

The president, Speakes told a questioner, will be "interested" in hearing French President Francois Mitterrand's thoughts on a summit when the two meet at the Statue of Liberty celebration in New York next month.

Reagan arms surge subsiding, critics doubt effectiveness, page 4

Pretoria reports death of 11 during strike

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — The government said on Tuesday that 11 blacks were killed during and following Monday's nationwide general strike, but it claimed its security clampdown was a success.

"Nowhere was there mass unrest," said government spokesman Leon Mellet, reporting on the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising "the incidents of violence were isolated."

Mellet, at a news conference in Pretoria, said four of the 11 blacks killed between daybreak Monday and daybreak Tuesday were shot by security forces, while the others were believed to have been killed by other blacks.

Excluding recent squatter camp battles near Cape Town, it was one of the highest 24-hour unrest death tolls in the past two months.

Mellet said the extensive "security operation" Monday, which was accompanied by tough restrictions on news reporting, had thwarted plans by the African National Congress (ANC) liberation movement to create "mass disruption."

The death toll was the highest since Thursday and brought to 42 the number killed under emergency rule. Most died as a result of black-against-black violence, according to the bureau.

Pretoria imposed the emergency ahead of June 16, which was expected to be a flashpoint as blacks marked the start of a 1976 black revolt which led to 575 deaths across the nation.

Emergency rule includes tough press curbs which Pretoria tightened overnight by banning transmission abroad of live interviews through state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation, the only television outlet to the world.

Local newspapers on Tuesday condemned the curbs and the pro-government Citizen said: "We cannot see how the media can fulfil their basic function of keeping the public informed of what is going on."

But headlines reflected a tone of relief Soweto day had passed off without large-scale upheaval. "Tight security, little unrest," said the Citizen.

The Sowetan, which is aimed at a black readership, said: "All quiet on June 16. And if anything did happen we are not allowed to tell you."

South Africa's Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu condemned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher saying her policy on his country was "a slap in our face."

Bishop Tutu, a leading anti-apartheid campaigner, was speaking to reporters after the arrival of Anglican church trouble-shooter Terry Waite.

U.S. opposes sanctions on S. Africa; Australia expels S. African diplomats; Pretoria orders out 4 Germans; Press protests against media curbs, page 8

New Beirut group claims holding 10 captives

BEIRUT (AP) — A new underground group that claimed responsibility for a new spate of sectarian kidnappings had pledged to free two Christian hostages in west Beirut Tuesday.

But by sundown, police said they had no report of any of the 10 Christian captives held by the Independent Movement for Liberating Civil War Hostages.

A statement issued by the movement pledged late Monday night it would free two Christians as "a goodwill gesture" on Tuesday.

"We now hold 10 Christian hostages. We have no desire to kidnap more right now," said an Arabic typewritten statement that was delivered to the independent newspaper An Nahar.

The statement followed the gunpoint abduction of seven Christians as they crossed the green line Monday from east Beirut to the west side for work.

Four of the victims were printers at An Nahar, one student at the American University of Beirut and two insurance company employees.

The other three hostages held by the group, believed made up of Shi'ite zealots, are AUB professor Nabil Matar, who was abducted last month, and two Armenians kidnapped last week.



JUDGE SWORN IN: Judge Salah Irsheidat is sworn in before His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, as second chief judge of the Court of Cassation on Tuesday. The ceremony was attended by Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Justice Riad Al Shaka'a (centre) and Dr. Bassam Al Saket, secretary general of the Royal Court (Petra photo)

Irbid poll to go ahead as scheduled after attempts fail to reach consensus

AMMAN (Petra) — Attempts to reach consensus on one candidate to fill the vacant Irbid seat in the Lower House of Parliament failed and the by-election in Irbid constituency will go ahead as planned on Thursday, Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed announced in Irbid on Tuesday.

Mr. Kayed told a meeting in the city that the attempt for consensus was made in view of the fact that the by-election was for filling only one seat in parliament and with the purpose of saving public effort and expenses.

But the candidates were not convinced and preferred to hold the election as planned, the minister said.

It is the candidates' right not to accept the idea and the government will only respect that right and help to hold the election in an organised, free and quiet atmosphere, he added.

He expressed regret that some people have misunderstood the attempt of reaching consensus on



Hassan Al Kayed

one candidate and regarded the attempt as an interference by the government. This misunderstanding has regrettably assumed a certain "factional" tendency, the minister said.

The government's concern to see that the by-elections are held in a free and organised manner is no less than that of the people of Irbid and its candidates, the minister said.

He called on all the public to

maintain order and to perform their duty in accordance with the law and democracy and urged the seven candidates to exercise their right and the voters to cast ballots and elect their favourite candidate in a free atmosphere.

The Irbid meeting was attended by Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Amin and the candidates and other officials and notable personalities. The meeting was convened to discuss Thursday's election, which will elect a successor to the late Na'im Al Tal.

The Irbid constituency has been divided into subregions to make it easier for the voters. A total of 207 election centres have been set up to facilitate the election process and committees have been set up to supervise the election. The centres will open at 7:00 a.m. and will close at 7:00 p.m., and the counting of votes will follow immediately. The counting will be carried out in public and in the presence of the candidates or their deputies.

Katyushas land in Galilee

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Several Katyusha rockets fired from South Lebanon landed overnight in Jewish settlements in Galilee but caused no casualties, according to residents quoted by Reuters.

The reported move followed clashes on Monday involving artillery, tank and rockets at three Palestinian camps where about 140 people have died in almost four weeks of battles.

The clashes coincided with exchanges of shellfire between civil war forces stationed either side of the "green line" battlezone dividing the city, residents said.

Continuing conflict has prevented Lebanese soldiers, policemen and neutral militiamen from deploying under Syrian supervision to take control of camps, sealed off by militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement trying to

Syrians seek to shore up Beirut truce

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Syrian military observers mediated between rival Palestinians and Shi'ite militiamen on Tuesday to shore up a shaky ceasefire at Beirut's embattled refugee camps, Palestinian sources told Reuters.

The reported move followed clashes on Monday involving artillery, tank and rockets at three Palestinian camps where about 140 people have died in almost four weeks of battles.

The clashes coincided with exchanges of shellfire between civil war forces stationed either side of the "green line" battlezone dividing the city, residents said.

Continuing conflict has prevented Lebanese soldiers, policemen and neutral militiamen from deploying under Syrian supervision to take control of camps, sealed off by militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement trying to

prevent a Palestinian military revival.

The deployment was agreed at Syrian-mediated talks in Damascus between Amal militia leader Nabih Berri and Damascus-based Palestinian groups.

The As Safir newspaper said continued fighting meant a new accord might be needed to replace inadequate measures in the Damascus accord.

Police said Amal militiamen and Palestinian fighters fought running gunbattles at Sabra, Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh refugee camps on Tuesday, following night-long tank and mortar fire duels.

Three people were killed and 11 wounded in Tuesday's battles by 50 calibre machine guns and recoilless rifles, police said.

In Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership has ended a two-day meeting of its inner cabinet which discussed the Beirut camps war and proposed PLO reconciliation talks, the Palestinian news agency WAFSA said.

The 10-man executive committee, chaired by PLO chief Yasser Arafat, ended its meeting in Tunis on Sunday.

The session discussed the Beirut fighting around Palestinian camps. WAFSA said attacking Amal had violated ceasefire.

The PLO leadership also discussed the situation in Israeli-occupied territories and a conference proposed by Algeria aimed at healing rifts within the PLO.

Mr. Arafat has said efforts are continuing to arrange the conference and that five PLO groups, including two Syrian-based ones, had agreed to attend.

3 army men shot dead in Madrid

MADRID (R) — Two army officers and their driver were killed on Tuesday in a Madrid machine gun ambush in the run-up to Sunday's general election, police said.

They said two men and a woman carried out the attack before fleeing in a car. The assailants fired sub-machine guns from both sides at the army car carrying a lieutenant-colonel, a major and their driver near a motorway running through the city.

The major was named as Ricardo Saenz de Ynestillas, a well-known right-winger sentenced to six months in jail in 1979 for his part in an aborted plot to overthrow the government of former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the lunchtime attack.

Police had been on alert for a possible attack by the Basque separatist organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) in the run-up to the general election (ETA bomb defused, page 8).

Police identified Tuesday's other victims as Lt.-Col. Carlos Besteiro and driver Francisco Nacias.

Khatib dismisses Al Fajr report of Jordanian 'blacklist'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Tuesday categorically denied reports published by a Jerusalem-based Arabic-language newspaper that Jordan had taken measures against Arabic newspapers published in the occupied territories.

In a statement to the French News Agency (AFP), Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib described the reports as "baseless" and said that he was astonished that an Arabic newspaper published such "imaginary and stupid reports."

Mr. Khatib was referring to reports quoting the Jerusalem-based Al Fajr newspaper as saying that Jordan had "blacklisted" 34 journalists from the West Bank and Jerusalem.

Mr. Khatib said the Jordanian government can by no means boycott reports published by Arabic newspapers in the occupied territories.

Al Fajr, which represents the views of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), had on Thursday published a list of names which, it claimed, were those of Palestinian journalists who, it said, would be tried by military court if they crossed into the East Bank.

Al Fajr claimed that among "blacklisted" journalists were Palestinian activist Raymond Tawil and Mahmoud Al Zuluf, editor of Al Quds newspaper. But, according to the paper, the list did not contain the name of Hanna Siniora the Al Fajr editor who had earlier been nominated as member of a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation for talks with U.S. officials.

The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4

Saudi Arabia confident of receiving AWACS planes

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (Agencies) — The government of Saudi Arabia was reported Tuesday to be confident that the U.S. administration will deliver five sophisticated radar planes bought by the kingdom five years ago.

The official Saudi Press agency in a brief statement quoted an unidentified Defence Ministry official as expressing "confidence" the kingdom will take delivery of the U.S.-built Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes.

"The kingdom is absolutely confident about all the measures it has taken to complete the AWACS deal, after the U.S. administration and all legislative and executive authorities had approved the sale, and after the value of the deal was paid," the agency quoted the official as saying.

It said the official was reacting to Western media reports about doubts surrounding the delivery of the AWACS jets.

Arab diplomatic sources here said Israel was obviously trying to block the delivery, scheduled to commence later this year.

Earlier this month, the U.S. Senate voted in support of President Ronald Reagan's veto of a resolution that would have prevented the sale to Saudi Arabia of anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles.

The AWACS, part of an \$8.5-billion arms deal, was approved in October 1981 after a tough controversy between Congress and the White House.

Meanwhile Reagan aides said Monday the president will tell Congress this week that Saudi Arabia has met congressional conditions placed on the sale of five AWACS planes and that the delivery of the first of the aircraft should proceed as planned at the end of June.

The so-called certification, which congressional aides said was expected on Wednesday, will detail the Reagan administration's contention that Saudi Arabia has contributed significantly to the Middle East peace process.

Many congressional opponents of Mr. Reagan's policy of arms sales to Arab states had predicted last month that an attempt would be made to try and block the delivery of the first AWACS, scheduled for June 28.

Those legislators maintain Saudi Arabia has not only failed to contribute to efforts to negotiate an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict but have actively worked against those efforts and thwarted U.S. interests in the region.

But some congressional aides said that the narrow failure last month of efforts to block the sale of 1,800 advanced missiles to Saudi Arabia had dampened ent-

husiasm for another major battle with the White House so soon.

"I really don't think there'll be a big fight this time," said an aide to representative Mel Levine, a California Democrat who led the House battle against the missile sale.

Senator Alan Cranston, another California Democrat who led the Senate fight, said he would not fight the sale but he did not rule out another legislative taking the lead.

"It appears that the certification is going to arrive and that the AWACS will arrive," a Senate aide said. "It will be done quietly and without any of the hoopla that we had over the Saudi sale a couple of weeks ago."

But the Senate aide said he believed the main motivation for an apparent lack of congressional will to fight the delivery was financial and not ideological.

He said the fact that Saudi Arabia had already paid some \$3 billion towards the sale had "put a brake" on any thoughts of major opposition.

In the current budget cutting mood in Congress, he said, it would be very difficult to pay that money back.

Also, a congressional suggestion that the planes could have been converted for use by the U.S. Air Force had been found to be impractical, the aide said, because the special technology ordered by the Saudis would have cost "a sizeable amount of money" to change.

New York archbishop ends visit to Lebanon

BEIRUT, Lebanon (R) — The Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York said Tuesday he had the impression foreign hostages in Lebanon were being well treated, though he had not been in direct contact with them during a three-day visit here.

"I am encouraged. I have the impression they are well and are being treated well," Cardinal John O'Connor told reporters at the Maronite Christian Patriarchate at Bikirki, about 15 kilometers north east of Beirut.

He is due to travel to Rome to discuss the Lebanon situation with Pope John Paul.

The cardinal visited Muslim west Beirut Monday to pass on family messages for American hostages through the good offices of Sunni Muslim spiritual leader Sheikh Hassan Khaled.

But O'Connor added he had been unable to establish direct contact with five missing Americans among 22 foreigners believed held by Muslim kidnappers.

He dismissed newspaper speculation that he would travel to Damascus to pursue freedom efforts with Syrian authorities, influential with many armed groups here. He added the Vatican was doing "everything possible" for the hostages' release.

Miari said to have met Arafat

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Arab parliamentarian Mohammad Miari had talks with Palestinian Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat last week in the first such meeting between a serving member of the Israeli parliament and the PLO chief, Mr. Miari's office said Tuesday.

They met on June 10 and 11 in Morocco or Tunisia six hours.

"The aim of the meeting was to help to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East," an aide to the legislator told Reuters.

Mr. Miari is one of two members of parliament representing the Progressive List for Peace and he was frequently been attacked by right wingers for alleged PLO sympathies.

The meeting was expected to draw angry reaction from Israeli leaders. Mr. Miari also might face possible prosecution for travelling to an "enemy" Arab country.

"I want to say that the PLO is ready for the start of a process of dialogue with peace-seeking Israelis and with the government of Israel within the framework of an international conference," Mr. Miari told armed forces radio.

"Our message was that whoever wants to make peace has only one address, the PLO," he said.

"We now live in a situation of a freeze in the peace process ... and there was a need to examine the possibilities in advancing peace efforts."

Peres rules out compromise with law breakers

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres, trying to contain growing strife between religious and secular Jews, warned Tuesday that authorities would not compromise with law breakers.

In a speech to a group of Canadian Jewish fundraisers, Peres blamed extremists for the wave of vandalism in which swastikas were painted on synagogue walls and bus shelters destroyed for displaying ads showing women in skimpy bathing suits.

Thus far, the guerrilla-like campaign has been fought mostly with matches, spray paint and harsh words, but Peres addressed fears that it might erupt into violent clashes.

"Here we are decided: No compromise as far as the law is concerned," he said. "Nobody in this country will be permitted to take the law into their own hands."

A mass rally with speeches and psalm readings was planned Tuesday by the orthodox religious community to protest the defacing of Torah scrolls and holy books by vandals who broke into a yeshiva, or Jewish seminary, during the Shavuot religious holiday last Friday.

Simcha Meir, spokesman for the Hadashei Harim Yeshiva, pre-

dicted up to 20,000 religious supporters would attend the rally which was to precede the funeral procession. In Jewish law, books in which God's name is written may not be destroyed or thrown away but must be buried if they are damaged or can no longer be used.

Israel's armed forces radio launched a 10-hour marathon programme about the religious-secular strife entitled "Dy," Hebrew for enough, in which appeals were made for an end to the confrontation.

Speaking on the programme, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc which shares power with Peres' left-of-centre Labour Party, referred to the vandalism of religious books and institutions as a "pogrom," an organised campaign of persecution usually directed at minorities. He warned that unless a dialogue between religious and secular Jews began immediately, the current violence could turn into civil war.

"The problem is to prevent the extremists from expanding beyond the narrow group so that many others will begin to support extremism," said Shamir. "In this country religious and secular will have to live together. Therefore,

there is no other way than compromise."

Shaulmit Aloni, leader of the secular "Citizens' Rights Party," warned dialogue could not paper over the substantial differences.

"All this talk about the unity of the nation is nonsense," Aloni said a day after the party's Jerusalem office was broken into and set afire by vandals. "There are enormous differences between us and what we must do is to impose the rule of law over all of us because only through the law will be able to live side by side."

The latest violence began when ultra-orthodox Jews burned and defaced more than 100 shelters, some displaying swimsuit ads viewed as offensive and a violation of Jewish law prescribing modesty.

Secular vandals retaliated by painting swastikas on the walls of Tel Aviv's great synagogue and setting fire to another synagogue. In Jerusalem's Mea Shearim religious quarter, fistfights broke out after secular Jews attacked a van carrying orthodox Jews.

Gesher, a volunteer organisation devoted to secular-religious coexistence, erected new, brightly painted "shelters of peace" over the burnt-out shells of several bus shelters in Jerusalem on Monday.

Dan Troper, head of the 15-year-old organisation, said in a telephone interview Tuesday that putting up the makeshift shelters "was a symbolic act to show that despite the sense of division, religious and secular Jews can work together constructively."

The ultra-orthodox community, which contains elements opposed to the creation of a Jewish state, constitutes about 10 per cent of Israel's 3.5 million Jews. An additional 15 per cent identify themselves as religious although they are less strict.

Secular and religious Jews have widely divergent lifestyles but have lived for decades with a shaky compromise agreement in which both sides are pledged to preserve the status quo.

Religious Jews claim the secular community upset the status quo by putting up provocative ads, opening movie theaters on the Sabbath in two cities for the first time and allowing football matches in a new suburban Tel Aviv stadium on the Sabbath.

Secular Jews argue the orthodox are restricting individual freedom, robbing them of leisure-time activities on the only non-work day of the week. The ultra-orthodox are also resented for refusing to serve in the army.

Turkish court sentences 19 to death

ANKARA (R) — A military court in Adana in south east Turkey sentenced 19 leftists to death Tuesday on charges of trying to overthrow the state and killing 48 people, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported.

Thirteen defendants in the case against the underground organisation Dev-Yol (revolutionary way) were sentenced to life imprisonment, while another 156 received jail terms ranging from two to 24 years.

They were charged with trying to establish a Marxist-Leninist state, killing 48 people including two policemen, attempted murders, armed robbery and assaults in Adana, both before and after the September 1980 military coup.

Dev Yol was one of the principal groups involved in left-right violence which cost more than 5,000 lives before the military intervened.

In a trial in Istanbul involving another leftist group, one of the defendants said Monday that fellow inmates in a prison there had gone on hunger strike to commemorate the deaths of four others who fasted to death two years ago, court reporters said.

No death sentences have been carried out in Turkey since October 1984 and a law passed earlier this year means they are automatically commuted to 30 years in prison unless parliament decides otherwise.

The change in the law was apparently a response to Western criticism of earlier executions and was passed at a time when 84 cases were awaiting ratification by the assembly and hundreds pending in the courts.

New Israeli attorney-general pledges 'no whitewash' in killing of 2 Arabs

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's new Attorney-General Yosef Harish pledged Tuesday there would be no whitewash of the so-called "Israeli Watergate" scandal involving the country's internal security service Shin Bet.

Fresh controversy erupted Monday night with allegations reported on state television and in all Israeli newspapers that the head of Shin Bet ordered the killing of two Arab guerrillas captured in a 1984 bus hijacking.

Ousted Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir acknowledged he was the "judicial source" quoted as saying Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom had ordered his men to beat the two gunmen to death after their capture in a commando assault to free the hostages.

The new attorney-general said he would decide by the end of the

week whether to pursue Mr. Zamir's probe into the case. The investigation was suspended after the cabinet replaced Mr. Zamir on June 1.

"There is no attempt at whitewashing and there will be none," Harish told reporters.

Harish has said any inquiry must be held in secrecy to protect Shin Bet, which wages a shadowy war against Arab commandos inside Israel and the occupied territories.

Although dubbed "the Israeli Watergate" by some of the local media, the scandal has failed to spark much public sympathy for Zamir's call for an investigation. In security-conscious Israel, Shin Bet actions have been kept secret and many Israelis believe that they should remain so.

In a statement defending his decision to brief journalists,

Zamir said the public had a right to know the facts.

"The affair raises questions of principle... concealing the main facts from the public is unjustifiable and there must be an incisive and serious debate," he said.

Harish was quoted as saying the latest reports had damaged Israel's security and its image abroad.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time the bus was hijacked to occupied Arab town of Gaza, told armed forces radio: "A commission of inquiry will open a Pandora's box."

Shamir has declined to detail his role in the case, saying only that he acted as a prime minister should act.

The two guerrillas were part of a four-man squad that commandeered the bus.

Qadhafi reportedly 'shaken' by restrictions

WASHINGTON (USA) — White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes has said the administration does not have an analysis of the Libyan leader's recent television appearance.

"The press analysis was all" the administration would have, he said.

According to news reports, Western diplomats and other observers detected in Col. Muammar Qadhafi's slow speech, long pauses and lethargic performance signs of the depression he is said to be subject to, and they concluded he has not recovered his mental and emotional equilibrium since the air strike on Libyan facilities conducted by U.S. aircraft in April.

Deputy Press Secretary Edward

Djerejian said that the administration believes Col. Qadhafi is "still in power" but "shaken" by steps taken by the Libyan military to restrict his power.

Mr. Speakes said news reports that the administration is negotiating for return of a body believed to be a crewman of the downed F-111 from that raid are "off target." He said Washington is "certainly interested" in identification of the body and "would definitely like to have" it returned if it proves to be that of an American pilot.

"There were reports," Mr. Speakes said, "that we were negotiating with the Belgians. The Belgians are our contact point (with Libya). But I don't know of any specific negotiations that are

taking place other than normal enquiries."

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb emphasised Monday that the United States would not consider paying any ransom or making any concessions to Libya to obtain the return of the body of an American pilot Libya claims it has been holding.

"We have not as yet received any response from the Qadhafi regime to various diplomatic approaches through various channels about identifying the body that Libyan reports say the Libyans have," the spokesman said. "The United States would not consider any ransom or any concession." Mr. Kalb added. "Simple humanity would dictate a prompt resolution of this issue."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-14	23:00 News Summary 23:05 Evening Show Continued 23:57 News Headlines 24:00 Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE	
16:00 Koran	
16:10 Religious programme	
16:20 Cartoons	
17:00 Documentaries	
18:10 Arabic series	
19:10 Programme on Sudan	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Arabic series	
21:00 Varieties	
22:10 Religious programme	
23:00 News in Arabic	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00 Nos anoores les Français	
18:15 Varieties	
19:15 News in French	
19:15 Auzanah en France	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 "Three's Company"	
21:00 World Football Cup: England vs Paraguay — First Half	
21:45 News in English	
22:00 World Football Cup — Second Half	
22:45 The Brief	
RADIO JORDAN 8.75 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM at party on 96.0 KHz. SW Tel: 774111-14	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 Newsday	
08:00 Morning Show	
10:00 News Summary	
11:00 Morning Show	
12:00 Pop Session	
12:30 News Summary	
13:00 Pop Session	
13:30 News Summary	
14:00 Pop Session	
14:30 News Bulletin	
14:45 The Young Sound	
15:00 Concert Hour	
15:30 News Summary	
16:00 News Summary	
16:30 Old Favorites	
17:00 Jordan Weekly	
17:30 Pop Session	
18:00 News Summary	
18:30 Over a Cup of Tea	
19:00 Arab Music	
19:30 Date with a Star	
20:00 Evening Show	
21:00 News Summary	
21:30 Evening Show Cont.	
21:55 News Summary	
22:00 Evening Show Continued	

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITIONS	CIRCUS	FILM WEEK	VIDEO	MUSICAL PLAY	CULTURAL CENTRES	MUSEUMS
An exhibition on transportation means in Jordan at the French Cultural Centre (until June 19).	An art exhibition on "Artists in their studies" by Edith Kiff at the Goethe Institute (until June 24).	Romanian Circus daily at Al Hussein Sports City.	Swedish film week at the Royal Cultural Centre.	"Dance" at 16:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	"The Peace Train" a musical play by the International Community School (ICS) at 6:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267 American Centre. 644371 American Centre Library. 641520 British Council. 6361478 French Cultural Centre. 637009 Goethe Institute. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre. 642049 Turkish Cultural Centre. 639777 Haya Arts Centre. 661195 Y.W.C.A. 661186 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 American Municipal Library. 637111 University of Jordan Library. 843555	Polish Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 33200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

08:05	Agaba	(RJ)
08:20	Karachi	(PK)
08:45	Dhahran	(RJ)
09:05	Kuwait	(KU)
09:30	Jeddah	(RJ)
09:45	Beirut	(RJ)
10:05	Cairo	(RJ)
10:20	Doha	(RJ)
10:35	Abu Dhabi	(UAE)
10:50	Bahrain	(RJ)
11:05	Cairo	(EG)
11:20	Istanbul	(TK)
11:35	Baghdad	(RJ)
11:50	Bahrain	(RJ)
12:05	Kuwait	(KU)
12:20	Kuwait	(KU)
12:35	Cairo	(RJ)
12:50	Jeddah	(RJ)
13:05	Tripoli	(LY)
13:20	Larnaca	(RJ)
13:35	Cairo	(RJ)
13:50	Paris, Damascus	(AP)
14:05	New York, Amsterdam	(RJ)
14:20	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna	(RJ)
14:35	London, Belgrade	(RJ)
14:50	Madrid, Geneva	(RJ)
15:05	Beirut	(ME)
15:20	Istanbul	(RJ)
15:35	Baghdad	(RJ)
15:50	Damascus	(SY)
16:05	Damascus	(PK)
16:20	Baghdad	(RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:00	Dhahran	(RJ)
06:20	Frankfurt	(LH)
06:40	Agaba	(RJ)
07:00	Damascus, Athens	(RJ)
07:20	Athens, Rome	(RJ)
07:40	Damascus, Rome	(RJ)
08:00	Damascus	(SY)
08:20	Vienna, New York	(RJ)
08:40	Larnaca, Zurich	(RJ)
09:00	Agaba, Cairo	(RJ)
09:20	Geneva, London	(RJ)
09:40	Antakia, Istanbul	(RJ)
10:00	Baghdad	(RJ)
10:20	Baghdad	(RJ)
10:40	Larnaca	(RJ)

15:50	Doha	(RJ)
15:55	Kuwait	(KU)
17:00	Jeddah	(RJ)
17:45	Kuwait	(KU)
20:20	Kuwait	(KU)
21:15	Jeddah	(RJ)
21:30	Bahrain, Doha	(RJ)
21:35	Baghdad	(RJ)
21:40	Dhahran	(RJ)
22:00	Sana'a	(Y)
22:15	Abu Dhabi, Beirut	(RJ)
22:30	Cairo	(RJ)
22:35	Karachi	(PK)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:

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- Aladen Daudic

Amin Kassar and Sons Company, Tel: 622324-9 at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Tuesday rates

Local sell/buy rates in JLS	
Belgian franc	76.7 / 77.8
Dutch guilder	139 / 141.1
French franc	49.1 / 49.9
Italian lire	22.8 / 23.1
Japanese yen (for 100)	208.2 / 212.4
Swedish crown	45.5 / 49.1
Swiss franc	189.9 / 193.1
U.K. sterling pound	524.7 / 532.1
U.S. dollar	349.6 / 353.1
W. German mark	156.6 / 159

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northeasterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman	15/27
Agaba	22/26
Deserts	19/31
Jordan Valley	20/25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Agaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Agaba 21 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	NIGHT DUTY	HOSPITALS	GENERAL
Amman governorate. 891228 Amman civil defence. 198, 199 Civil Defence Unit. 271293, 271311 Civil Defence Quesnech. 770733 Civil Defence Deir Alla. 57306 Ambulance. 193, 775111 Amman downtown fire brigade. 198 First aid. 630535 Blood bank. 778303 Civil Defence rescue. 661111 Fire headquarters. 62090-3 Police rescue. 192, 621111, 637777 Police headquarters. 639141 Traffic police. 8983901 Electric Power Co. 6363814, 634881 Municipal water complaints. 771258 Queen Alia Int. Airport. (06) 333060	AMBULANCE: Dr. Adnan Zaghouel. 898140 Dr. Hassan Khatib. 641851 First pharmacy. 661912 Al Salam pharmacy. 636730 Amni pharmacy. 603440 Feyz pharmacy. 624636 University pharmacy. 645567	Hussein Medical Centre. 813813/32 Khald Maternity, J. Amn. 644281/6 Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman. 644242 Jabal Amman Maternity. 642642 Madina, J. Amman. 636140 Palestine, Shamsani. 664174 Shamsani Hospital. 669131 University Hospital. 843845/1 Al-Musader Hospital. 667227/9 The Islamic, Abdali. 666127/37 Al-Ahli, Abdali. 664164/5 Jaffar, Al-Mahajir. 777101/3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh. 775111/26 Army, Madina. 891611/5 Queen Alia Hospital. 602240/50 Amni Hospital. 674155	Jordan Television. 773111/19 Radio Jordan. 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism. 662311 Hotel complaints. 664173 Police complaints. 661176 Overseas calls. 12 Telephone information. 12 Jordan and Middle East calls. 10 Repair service. 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	Lower price (per one)
Apple (green). 250/300	140/100
Apple (red). 430/400	120/80
Apple (American & French). 430/400	120/80
Appricots. 350/300	100/60
Banana (Mukammur). 300/260	100/60
Banana (local and Valencia). 250/220	80/50
Calabash. 120/90	20/10
Cantaloupe. 130/90	20/10
Cherry. 500/450	20/10
Cucumber (large). 150/120	20/10
Cucumber (small). 150/120	20/10
Eggplant (large). 140/110	20/10
Eggplant (small). 140/110	20/10
Garlic. 520/450	20/10
Onion. 250/200	20/10
Pepper (sweet). 200/180	20/10
Pepper (hot). 220/160	20/10
Potatoes. 150/120	20/10
Radishes. 150/120	20/10
Tomatoes. 250/200	20/10
Watermelon. 130/100	20/10

NEWS IN BRIEF

JNGC director returns from S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) Ra'fat Majali has returned to Amman after taking part in the Arab Centre for Science and Survey meeting which was held in Saudi Arabia. He said that the meeting followed up discussions which took place in Amman last September and which focused on establishing a regional Arab training institute for survey operations and the production of maps for the Arab World.

Delegates visit CDD

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in a symposium on traffic safety Tuesday called at the Civil Defence Department (CDD) in Amman where they met with CDD director Khaled Tarawneh. Lt-Gen. Tarawneh and other staff briefed the visitors on the department's duties, programmes for improving public safety and its activities since its establishment in 1956. The delegates later called at a provincial first aid centre at Jizah, near the Queen Alia International Airport.

Chamber to review Arab trade with Europe

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce will take part in the Arab French Joint Chamber of Commerce meeting due to be held in Paris Wednesday. Mr. Hamdi Al Tabba'a, president of the federation, left for the French capital on Tuesday to attend the meeting. Mr. Tabba'a will also represent the federation at a meeting of the Anglo-Arab Chambers of Commerce due to open in London on Monday and the Arab Belgian Chambers of Commerce meeting in Brussels on June 26. Among the subjects to be discussed at these meetings will be promoting European Arab trade and the possibility of organising a symposium on the Arab boycott of Israeli goods.

Mafrag to build agricultural roads

MAFRAG (Petra) — Nearly JD 30,000 has been allocated for opening agricultural roads in different parts of Mafrag Governorate, according to the director of the public works department in Mafrag. He said that work on nine kilometres of roads in the region will start on Saturday. These roads will benefit the villages of Umm Al Nifan, Buweida, Basma, Balama and Al Nami. Another JD 40,000 has been allocated for roads linking another cluster of villages along the main road between Mafrag and Irbid, he added.

Embezzler receives seven years

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ziyad Khalil Salem to seven years imprisonment for embezzling public funds. The military governor endorsed the sentence.

Parliament issues round-up report

AMMAN (Petra) — Parliament Monday issued a report detailing the achievements of the legislative body during its 13th ordinary session which ended at the beginning of the year. The report included a list of laws, draft laws and amendments which were debated and approved on the floor.

U.S. Evangelical delegation leaves for W. Bank today

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing deans and presidents of Evangelical colleges in the United States are currently visiting Amman as part of a tour of the region. The 12-member delegation, who arrived in Amman Sunday, have been briefed by a number of senior officials on the latest developments in the Middle East as well as the socio-economic development in the Kingdom. On Tuesday the delegation visited the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs where they met with assistant under secretary Mashhour Hammoud. They also called at the University of Jordan. Jordan is the first leg of the delegation's tour of the region and they are expected to visit the West Bank today. The group will visit Syria upon returning from the occupied territories before leaving Jordan on June 28. On Monday the delegation attended lectures at the World Affairs Council delivered by Jordan Times editor-in-chief George Hawatmeh and director general of Al-Shark Al Awsat Insurance Company Sami Gammo. Mr. Hawatmeh discussed political developments in the region and Mr. Gammo briefed the delegates on the economic situation in the Kingdom and its development over the past three decades.

All aboard the peace train

AMMAN (J.T.) — Setting off tonight on its journey in song, dance and drama will be the International Community School's end of year play, "Peace Train." Scheduled to depart from the platform of the Studio Theatre at the Royal Cultural Centre at 6 p.m., the "Peace Train" will make many stops en route, where peace and war and the effects of both on the world will be discussed, before reaching its final destination — "World Peace." With all the children in the junior school taking part (ages 7 to 13) "Peace Train" promises to be a colourful and exciting event.

The initial idea of using peace as the theme for this year's end of summer term play came from the headmaster of the ICS, Mr. Trevor Clare. Not only did Mr. Clare think that this would be a good way for the school to make a contribution to the United Nations Year of Peace, but also the theme of peace seemed a particularly relevant one for the school where children of 32 nationalities work and play together in harmony.

Putting together the ideas that came in from all directions has been Edwina Issa, who directs the play, ably helped by musical director, Gill Cornes and choreographer, Carol Jane Awad.

"Peace Train" opens by inviting everyone to join the journey, which is followed by words of peace from famous peace-makers around the world and throughout the ages. Next comes a stop where the ideas of frontiers, zones and borders that cause divisions between people are examined. At another stop the students enact a pastiche that sends up the horrors of the atomic bomb which is followed by a poem about the last

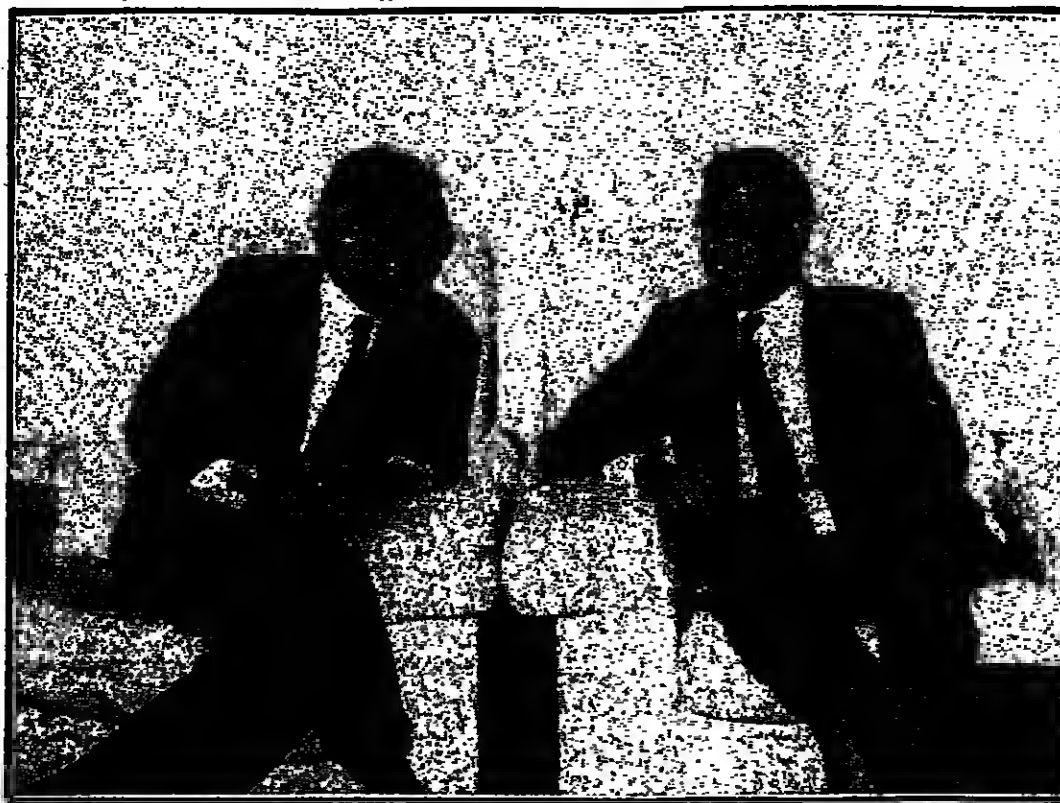
flower on earth from which everything blooms again. World War 12 is the subject of the next stop, a serious symbolic piece that gets its message across by movement. After this a group of children, bearing flags that show their different nationalities, quote the Bible and the Koran on the subject of peace. Next is the station of idle words, gossip and little tattle where small scenes — devised by the students themselves — revolve around the word, peace. Set to the music of Paul McCartney follows a dance called "Tug of War" which describes symbolically the futility of war where no-one wins.

After a brief look at "Flower Power," the hippie peace movement of the sixties, the "Peace Train" reaches its ultimate destination — "World Peace."

Drama at the ICS

The ICS put on two plays every year for, as Mr. Clare says, the school considers drama to be a very important part of the school curriculum. "We feel that drama is important for all children, but it is even more so in an international school, like ours, where as many as one third of the children coming here do not speak a word of English. Drama is an exceptionally good way to learn English — phrases are repeated over and over again and it provides a way for the children to work out new forms of expression."

It certainly seems to work, for a number of the children taking speaking and solo singing parts had no English at all only last September. Tickets for the two performances have already been fully sold out.



Minister of Industry and Trade Raja'i Muasher (right) receives Indonesian Minister of Industry Hartanto who arrived Tuesday on a four-day visit (Petra photo)

Passenger traffic to W. Bank drops by nearly 50 per cent

AMMAN (J.T.) — The average number of people crossing the bridges on the River Jordan to the West Bank has dropped to nearly half the normal number and therefore there is no need to open permit centres to organise the flow of travellers, according to Brigadier Khaled Shahin, director of the police force in charge of the terminals near the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad Bridges on the River Jordan. He said in a statement published by the local press on Tuesday that the centres which were opened in previous years were necessary to organise the crossings. Brig. Shahin went on to say that only about 4,000 people are crossing the bridges every day and therefore there has been no need to organise travel. Also, there have been no problems regarding transport or security procedures, Brig. Shahin continued. He said that airconditioned buses operated by the Jordan Express Tourist and Transport Company (JETT) have taken over from the Public Transport Corporation in commuting passengers to and from the terminals and he added that they are charging 500 fils for an adult passenger and that the fare also covers their luggage. According to Brig. Shahin, women who previously used to travel across the bridges on their identity cards must now obtain a temporary passport if they are visiting relatives in the West Bank. Brig. Shahin also said that a new departure terminal is in its final stage.

U.S. court sentences drug smuggler to 25 years

NEW YORK (R) — A naturalised U.S. citizen from Jordan, who agreed to cooperate with officials investigating drug smuggling, has been sentenced to jail for ignoring the deal and setting up his own ring to import heroin from Syria, according to court papers. Mr. Sami Annabi, 42, was sentenced to 25 years in jail without parole last week by U.S. Federal Court Judge John Sprizzo, who also sentenced 11 other members of his ring to jail terms ranging from three to 15 years. Mr. Annabi, who received the longest sentence for engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise, the most serious federal narcotics violation, is a naturalised American citizen from Jordan who lives in Yonkers, New York. He and his brother Nedam Annabi, 35, who received a 10-year sentence, were both arrested at Kennedy Airport in 1982 while attempting to import five kilos of high-grade heroin into the United States. They pleaded guilty to drug charges and were given probation when Sami Annabi agreed to cooperate in the investigation of several other narcotics cases. "Unknown to the government, while Annabi was purporting to cooperate in those investigations, he and his ring imported and distributed heroin through their own operation. Unable to go abroad himself, Mr. Annabi sent his wife Maysoun and another woman to Syria where they met his suppliers. Mrs. Annabi was convicted of being a member of the ring but has not yet been sentenced. The other woman pleaded guilty and testified against those sentenced. Authorities said Mr. Annabi also sent other members of his family to Syria with money sewn into their coats and arranged for couriers to bring heroin into the United States. The evidence at the trial showed that most of the drugs were purchased from suppliers in Aleppo, Syria.

Palestine police delegation winds up 15-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the Palestine Police Old Comrades Association (PPOCA) will leave Jordan today after touring Amman, the West Bank and other parts of Jordan. During their visit, members of the delegation met with old colleagues in the police force. The 39-member delegation spent 15 days in the region. During their stay in Jordan, members of the delegation were received by Public Security Department Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali who briefed them on the duties and responsibilities of his department and its plans for improvement. Lt-Gen. Majali paid

tribute to the veteran Arab police officers who served under the British mandate in Palestine and their strong links with the Public Security Department. At the end of the visit, the head of the group, Terry Shand, presented Lt-Gen. Majali with the association's shield. The PPOCA's membership was restricted to British police until 1980 when it started accepting Arabs as members provided that they had served with the Palestine Police. The association issues a quarterly newsletter with an editorial board comprising senior British police officers.

Haya Arts Centre starts summer activities programme

AMMAN (Petra) — The Haya Arts Centre in Amman has opened a two-month programme of cultural and recreational activities for children aged between eight and 15 years of age.

The centre's director Nabil Sawalha told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that children will be taught music, ceramic arts, gym, taekwondo, ballet and other sports in addition to basic computer sciences. A separate programme has been prepared for teaching adults computer science, ceramics, sewing, painting and sports activities, Mr. Sawalha said. These programmes, he said, will complement the centre's normal programmes and activities.

The centre, he continued, has a library, a reading room, a hall for showing films and several other rooms for teaching handicrafts, playing chess and story reading as well as a stage for children's plays. Also in the centre's grounds, facilities have been provided for children to receive training in traffic regulations through the use of miniature cars and scooters used on small-scale roads provided with traffic lights and road signs. Her Majesty Queen Noor is the centre's honorary president and the centre's board groups nine members. The centre's programmes, Mr. Sawalha said, have been prepared to develop children's physical and mental capabilities.

Hindawi meets Madaba local council heads

MADABA (Petra) — Amman Governor Ahmad Al Hindawi Tuesday met with heads of municipal councils in Madaba district and heard their views about local government, development projects and services in their regions. The government seeks to improve public services to citizens in implementation of the new five-year national plan which requires cooperation from both the private and public sectors, Mr. Hindawi said. He told the meeting that his visit to Madaba is the first stage of a tour to urge citizens, officials and local councils to join forces in implementing projects in the new plan and also to familiarise himself with the needs and requests of citizens in these areas. Mr. Hindawi said that development projects play a significant role in securing financial resources for municipal and village councils and will have a beneficial result on public services. According to the five-year plan, major projects in industry, agriculture, education and tourism will be implemented in Madaba district, he said.

In his speech to the meeting Mr. Hindawi urged heads of councils to control their expenditure.

Indonesian industry minister arrives to sign trade accord

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Indonesia will today sign a protocol on economic cooperation in implementation of a bilateral agreement which is expected to increase the volume of trade exchange between the two countries.

The protocol, which will be in implementation of a previously signed agreement on trade and economic cooperation, will be signed by Indonesian Minister of Industry Mr. Hartanto and his Jordanian counterpart Raja'i Muasher.

The Indonesian minister arrived in Amman on Tuesday for a four-day visit for talks on bolstering bilateral economic and trade ties. In a statement upon arrival he said that he will attend the joint Jordanian-Indonesian committee meeting on promoting economic cooperation.

Indonesia and Jordan maintain excellent economic and trade relations and have been exchanging many goods including fertilisers, phosphates and industrial goods, the minister said. He said that the promotion of economic ties will be for the benefit of the two countries and their peoples.

Dr. Muasher, other senior officials and Indonesia's ambassador to Jordan Zainal Yasni were on hand to greet the Indonesian minister.

The minister's visit was preceded by a visit from an Indonesian delegation which has been holding talks with Jordanian officials and meeting with businessmen. The delegation, led by Under Secretary of the Indonesian Ministry of Industry Sotio Ardjanggi, earlier met with Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Saqqaf and both sides discussed bilateral cooperation in economic and trade fields and ways to bolster them. They also discussed the possibility of Indonesia making use of Jordanian free zones to set up joint industrial projects and to build warehouses for storing Indonesian goods which would later be shipped to neighbouring Arab states.

The two sides also discussed maritime transport between Jordan and Indonesia and the range of Indonesian products sold to Jordan, including textiles, meat, garments, canned food, plywood, sawn timber, glassware, sports goods, coffee, tea, spices and tyres. Jordan sells Indonesia phosphates and fertilisers.

Dr. Saqqaf urged the delegation to buy more Jordanian phosphates, ready to wear clothes and he expressed Jordan's interest in launching joint ventures in the industrial sector.

On Tuesday the delegation met with members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and Jordanian businessmen for discussions on removing obstacles impeding the promotion of Jordanian-Indonesian trade, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

According to the agency, Jordan exported goods worth JD 7.162 million to Indonesia and imported JD 422,200 worth of Indonesian products in 1984.

GFJW draws up strategy to promote role of women

AMMAN (Petra) — The General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) has drawn up a three-year strategy for organising women's activities and to help Jordanian women play a more meaningful role in the new five-year development plan, according to GFJW President Hafsa Al Bashir.

Mrs. Bashir said that the strategy aims at solving many women's problems and encouraging women to develop their own societies in urban and rural regions. This strategy also aims at encouraging Jordanian women to obtain training, to promote their skills to safeguard their rights and their position in society, Mrs. Bashir continued.

For this to happen, the GFJW will be encouraging women to be more active in legislative councils and to exercise their right to vote, to be elected to Parliament and to play a role in professional and trade union activities. In the rural regions, the strategy aims at raising the standard of women to enable them to carry out projects and earn additional income for their families, she added. Speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mrs. Bashir said that legislation should be issued to guarantee equality between men and women regarding their rights, duties and responsibilities and to prevent any discrimination between the sexes. She also called on the government to develop the social security law with the purpose of including women who are employed in the agricultural sector, divorced, widows and aged women.

According to Mrs. Bashir, the new three-year strategy places emphasis on the need to conduct research and studies on issues pertaining to women. It also urges women in rural regions to play a more effective role in social work and it aims to promote education and vocational training for women in rural areas of Jordan, she concluded.

UNESCO to hold teacher training talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will organise six-day symposium in Amman on training teachers' instructors in Arab countries. Delegates from seven Arab countries will be taking part in the symposium, which is being held in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali will open the symposium at the Amman Hotel, on June 21. The delegates will be discussing modern trends in teacher training, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Education. The spokesman said that the participants will also hear lectures and hold panel discussions on problems facing teachers' instructors and also possible solutions to these problems. The delegates, he said, will also review working papers prepared by specialists and teachers.

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Bring back safety belts

IN THE recent past the government has shown a considerable amount of dynamism and open mindedness such as when it courageously reversed some major decisions concerning the agricultural sector. That particular manifestation of political and economic courage was publicly appreciated and we hope its success might prompt the reconsideration of other decisions.

The decision to enact laws or regulations requiring drivers to wear safety belts and the revocation of that law should be based in the final analysis on established findings. It is puzzling that while developed countries have forcefully and steadfastly enacted laws making it mandatory for drivers and occupants of cars to use safety belts when their vehicle is in motion, Jordan has turned the other way and dispensed with safety belts. It is interesting to note that Western countries, which happen to enjoy the highest degree of freedom, have found it fit to regulate and limit the freedom of drivers. But before they took this action they established that public interest is at stake. Developed countries have discovered, after much research and investigation, that there is a direct correlation between the use of safety belts and the number of fatalities resulting from road accidents. It has also been established beyond any shadow of doubt that fatalities and other injuries from car accidents do indeed have an economic as well as a tragic human cost.

In the summer, when schools and universities are on holiday and families are out for drives and picnics, we ask our government to reexamine this matter and make a final and binding decision based on thorough investigations and research and drawing on the experiences of other nations.

This issue is particularly pertinent as police men and traffic experts are gathered here in Amman to discuss the almost daily tragedies occurring on Jordan's roads. The current seminar appears to be a sincere effort to try and reduce the number of road accidents in the Kingdom but initiative and support from the government is an essential element to ensure that any recommendations issued by the symposium will be effective. If the government is genuinely concerned about traffic safety in Jordan, and we have no doubt that it is, perhaps they could show it by reconsidering the seat belt law.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Regent pledges support for Iraq

PRINCE Hassan told a conference on the regional implications of the Gulf war that the Iranian-Iraqi war resembles the Arab-Israeli conflict because they both came about as a result of a desire by certain forces to impose hegemony and domination on others. He told the conference that Jordan is strongly opposed to aggression and domination by others and therefore has stood by Iraq in implementation of the Arab League's defence pact and in support of the Iraqi brothers now defending the Arab homeland. Jordan, he said, cannot shirk its responsibilities towards its sister states and can only support right and justice in the face of the Iranian onslaught aimed at occupying Arab land. The Iranian aggression, he said, is directed not only against Iraq but the Arab World at large, and the Arab states are therefore called on to rally their forces behind the Iraqi people and help them fend off aggression and danger. Prince Hassan referred to the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance which, he said, has gone beyond the limits of defending Israel's existence. Therefore, he said, Washington is not eligible to play any role in establishing peace.

Al Dustour: Gulf war threatens world peace

THE war in the Gulf is one that threatens the whole world and is no less dangerous than the Arab-Israeli conflict. Although the Palestine issue is still unresolved after 40 years of conflicts in the region, the Gulf war seems to be more costly in human and material terms. A conference at the Royal Scientific Society is now discussing the implications of the Gulf war and ways of stopping the bloodshed and the waste of human and material resources that continue to cause tragedies and sufferings to the people of this region. This war, although seemingly confined to the Gulf region, is of deep concern to countries far away and to the people of the world at large, because it would easily spill over to other areas and engulf the world in a major conflagration. For this reason Jordan has supported Iraq not only in seeking to end the war but also in defending Arab soil, and it hopes that all Arab countries will soon come to the help of their Iraqi brothers for the sake of ending that war.

Sawt Al Shaab: Ending Gulf war is overdue

THE Gulf war has caused so much destruction to the Middle East and the Gulf regions and destabilised their security and peace. This war has sapped the resources of Arab states and diverted Arab attention from the Palestine issue and Israel's continued occupation of Arab land. We need Iraq to stand by in regaining our rights and Arab land from Israel and therefore all our efforts should be directed towards ending this conflict in the Gulf which has started to threaten Arab existence in that region. While Israel is going ahead with plans to develop its forces and its military power, we are continuously losing human and material resources on the Gulf war with the result that the Arab states are becoming weaker every day. This weakness is maintained with the continuous divisions and disputes among Arab states. The Iranian aggression on the Arab World should end and all efforts should be made to direct Arab resources to confront the Israeli enemy.

The China syndrome: Hope for OPEC?

By Riad Khouri

HELP for OPEC in its struggle against low oil prices and internal dissension may be coming from an unlikely quarter, China. The Chinese recently announced they would be freezing oil exports at their present level to help the organisation stabilise prices. The Far East's biggest producer promised to hold exports during 1986 at last year's level of 600,000 barrels per day (bpd). Chinese officials were reported to be concerned about instability in the oil market and hoped OPEC would win support from other non-member states to achieve more orderly production patterns and prices.

Meanwhile no less a personage than Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani announced that agreement between OPEC and non-OPEC producers on stable prices has now become more possible than before. He warned that without cooperation between the two groups, "we will never be able to bolster the international oil market."

OPEC, the Chinese and others are moving to stabilise oil prices because it seems the market is now a bit firmer. For a start, demand

for gasoline in the U.S. appears to be growing. A lot of Americans are scared to travel abroad this year, and others just can't afford it because of the low dollar. So they've been spending their time driving around their own country. Anyway, gasoline is a lot cheaper than it was last year, and consumption now is reckoned to be about 5 per cent higher than twelve months ago. Other factors are maintenance shutdowns in the North Sea, restocking by refiners and others to take advantage of low prices and, most important of all, the nuclear accident at Chernobyl.

The problem which the Soviets had with their reactor in the Ukraine has had an important effect on the international energy market. Over the short run, the Chernobyl accident may lead to lower consumption of nuclear energy in the USSR at the expense of oil. The atomic reactor network in the USSR produces an estimated 10 per cent of energy needs, and this will be largely shut down for the time being at least while checks are made: So oil which would otherwise have been sold abroad will

be consumed locally instead. Given that the Soviet Union is the World's largest producer of crude oil and a big exporter as well, this will take pressure off the international oil market.

Over the long run, nuclear energy in the USSR and elsewhere is going to come under closer scrutiny. Insofar as countries become scared of the risks of Chernobyl-type mishaps, oil may come back as a source of energy. This will tend to firm up prices, provided supply conditions are unchanged.

The problem here, of course, is that oil output is not going to stay the same as prices go up. Almost every country in the world is looking for oil in its territory or offshore. And as exploration and extraction technologies improve, more and more of the stuff is likely to be found. This will cause a rise in production *a la* 1985 and, in the face of weak demand, a crash of the 1986 type.

So, is there hope for the international oil market? The answer, must be no, unless OPEC manages to get its act together and co-ordinate policy with non-members of the organisation.

Which brings us back to the Chinese and others like them: If OPEC can convince a few producers to adjust their output along with its members, things may be fine. Egypt, Mexico, Malaysia, Angola and Oman were guests at the OPEC meeting held in Geneva in March. Together, they produced about 4.5 million bpd, a lot of which is exported. They were reportedly asked to cut output by 20 per cent to help OPEC firm up prices, but so far they haven't agreed. After the recent price crash, they may have had second thoughts; now that the oil market is looking less sick, will they be more likely to stick to their original refusal to play along with OPEC? Fitting these countries into the 13-member organisation wouldn't be too difficult. They have a lot in common with present OPEC states and it seems that the five are being targeted by the organisation which is asking them to go along with its policies. Their answer to OPEC must be to tell it to put its own house in order first.

Several OPEC members, particularly Iran and Iraq, are openly trying to go their own way on pri-

ces and production. Until such states come back into line, OPEC won't be able to resume its large measure of control over the international market, let alone ask non-members for their cooperation even when these are as friendly as the group of five. Chinese or Soviet decisions to freeze production or cut exports are based on superpower considerations which don't have much to do with OPEC, and the latter certainly won't be able to rely on these two states or others in the Socialist or Western camps. This is particularly true of the North Sea producers. Britain and Norway now pump 4 million bpd, and their refusal to go along with OPEC had a lot to do with the recent price decline. North Sea oil is going to be an important factor in the world energy equation for a few years at least, and Norway and Britain are unlikely to sympathise with OPEC or its friends in the Third World in attempts to make the best of their petroleum resources.

The moral of this particular story is very simple: Developing

countries have a lot of similar problems and interests about which the rest of the world doesn't care. If OPEC and other producers of oil among the underdeveloped states don't look out for themselves, they'll be consigned to permanent poverty and instability. Unity within OPEC must come first, after which other countries with similar economies can be called upon to cooperate in stabilising the international oil market. The Third World is still sitting on the bulk of global reserves, and will control even more of them in the future. Bickering and dissension can make this enormous source of wealth virtually useless and irrelevant if the price of oil continues to fall in real terms. And the story is the same for other primary products of the developing countries which have gone down in value recently.

The Third World is a very heterogeneous place. A lot of patience and clear vision are needed to overcome differences between developing countries; otherwise, their future looks bleak.

Aid donors smile on Ghana

THE rehabilitation of Ghana in the eyes of the western donor community, which had virtually cut off all assistance to Accra by the end of Flight Lt. Rawlings' first year in office (1982), has been nothing short of remarkable.

In the past three years, donors have promised aid totalling so far US \$1.5 billion (including US \$600 million for this year alone) to help pull Ghana back from the brink of economic collapse. While the past 12 months have seen a number of other worthy African governments (like Zambia, which has undertaken a radical economic reform programme) enter the competition for western concessional assistance, donors are still firmly backing Ghana's efforts.

But slow disbursement of aid committed to Ghana has so far proved a major constraint on recovery, and the government has given a warning in a recent document that the aims of the economic recovery programme cannot be achieved unless the rate of disbursement can be speeded up significantly.

Donors and government officials highlight the following barriers to rapid disbursement:

— Government procedures are cumbersome, and involve numerous separate stages with the potential for delay at every stage. There is a severe shortage of trained and experienced staff in the civil service, which has lost large numbers of personnel in recent years. In general, the government lacks the experience of processing such a large volume of aid. Before 1983, under US \$100 million would have been processed in an average year. Since then commitments have totalled US \$415 million in 1984, US \$478 million in 1985 and US \$600 million in pledges have been received for this year.

— Donor commitment and procurement procedures are also said to be too complex and time-consuming and Ghanaian officials complain that they are often delayed by donor missions — for example, so the 200 staff and consultants from the World Bank visited Accra last year — frequently to study the same project. This puts an inevitable strain on administrators and managers who are already seriously over-extended.

— Too large a proportion of aid is in slow-disbursing form. In the words of one "multilateral donor official, "there's still too much flag-flying" by bilateral donors,

who prefer to commit funds to high-profile projects — which is in general slow-disbursing — rather than supporting, perhaps jointly with other donors, the various sector rehabilitation efforts where an individual donor's contribution is less easy to identify.

Ghana's target is to secure two-thirds of aid in quick-disbursing form — so-called "programme" rather than project aid, and commodity import aid — but so far only just over half of aid pledged for this year is quick-disbursing.

— Government has serious difficulties providing local counterpart funds, and donors have been asked to provide a more "realistic" level of local funding to ensure that committed foreign-exchange funds do not lie idle; local importers have also been unable to take advantage of some of the quick-disbursing aid on offer because they cannot raise and credit needed to import inputs.

— There is a multiplicity of small bilateral projects in Ghana's aid portfolio which could more profitably be incorporated in a second aid programme, which could be co-financed by several donors. This would reduce the administrative burden on the government, as the time and effort needed to process a small credit varies little from that required to arrange a large sector credit.

The government and donors say they are making every attempt to remove bottlenecks where they exist, but delays are still the rule. A recent government document outlines the various stages at which funds can be held up:

— Ghana's experience suggests that an agreement can take between three and 10 months from the initiating stage to the signing stage. Delays also occur before a signed loan/credit is declared effective because of many unforeseen circumstances, some relating to (donor) conditions. The disbursement stage can involve even longer procedural delays associated, *inter alia*, with project execution because of financial, material and management constraints.

Government estimates that only about a third of the total aid pipeline was actually disbursed last year, some US \$288 million. The goal for this year is to disburse US \$535 million, or 43 per cent of the total pipeline — a target which, if met, could give the recovery programme a major boost — Financial Times feature.

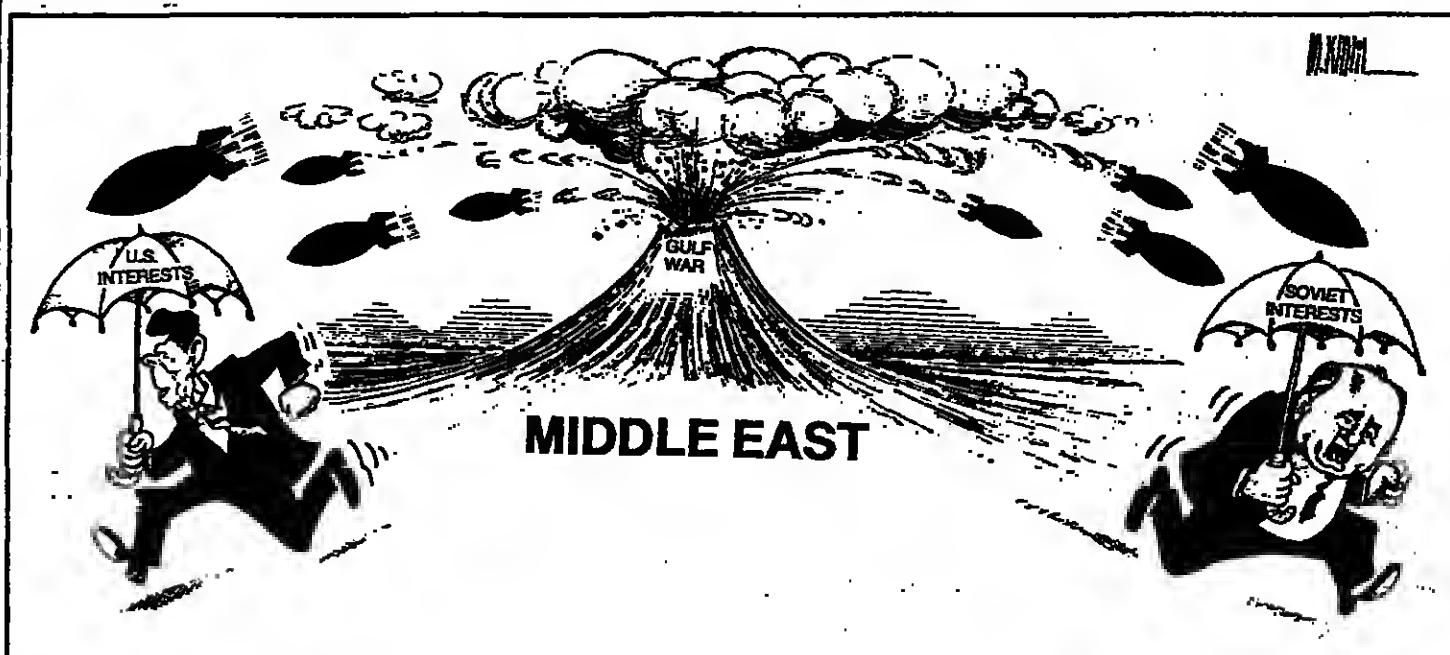
Foreign Aid Pledges for 1986

Donor	(US\$ million)			Technical assistance
	Total pledge	Composition of Pledge	Project	
Canada	26.1	8.5	17.2	0.4
France	19.5	19.5	—	—
West Germany	20.0	6.0	7.0	7.0
Japan	47.1	28.7	17.8	0.6
Switzerland	5.1	—	5.1	—
Britain	35.9	2.9	29.6	3.4
U.S.	23.4	3.0	20.4	—
Denmark	14.0	14.0	—	—
Netherlands	15.2	—	15.2	—
Saudi Fund	36.4	31.5	4.9	—
Kuwait Fund	7.0	7.0	—	—
Total	249.7	121.1	117.2	11.4

Donor	(US\$ million)			Technical assistance
	Total pledge	Composition of Pledge	Project	
ADB	77.9	57.7	20.2	—
E.C.	35.3	20.0	15.3	—
E.I.B.	11.6	11.6	—	—
IFAD	15.0	15.0	—	—
UNDP	8.0	—	—	8.0
IDA	206.0	24.5	181.5	—
Total	353.8	128.8	217.0	8.0

All donors	(US\$ million)			Technical assistance
	Total	Composition of Pledge	Project	
Total	603.5	249.9	334.2	19.4

Source: World Bank



Reagan arms surge ending, critics doubt effectiveness

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's historic military buildup is over, many defence experts believe, and critics contend the United States is scarcely more secure than when it began — despite the 1,400-billion-dollar price tag.

"Not a single unfavourable element of the U.S.-Soviet military balance has been reversed by all the spending," Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, defence expert, and prospective 1988 presidential candidate, wrote recently.

Many in Congress' bipartisan 135-member military reform caucus, including some conservative Republicans, agree with him, rejecting the Reagan administration's claim that its defence buildup has strengthened America militarily.

Reagan, warning the United States had fallen dangerously behind the Soviet Union in military strength, embarked upon the biggest peacetime military spending surge in U.S. history after reaching the White House in 1981.

But many Republicans and Democrats in Congress are convinced the arms budget bonanza is over, citing stringent cost-cutting requirements imposed by the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law aimed at balancing the budget by 1991.

They say public and congressional support for the buildup is waning due to disclosures of cost overruns, fraud and waste by defence contractors. Some analysts predict defence spending will drop.

Defence Department officials say the buildup has made America and the West more secure, diminishing what they said was a Soviet advantage in land-based nuclear weapons, discouraging "Kremlin adventurism", boosting U.S. military morale, combat readiness, and conventional firepower on land, sea and air.

Congressional military reformers generally agree readiness has improved, but argue it is likely to be the first to suffer from the prospective budget slash, which will force cuts in pilot flying time, ship and tank manoeuvres and target practice.

These critics say the buildup has purchased little in the way of security, pointing to the soaring costs of America's high-technology weapons and what they say have been unwise spending priorities. Critics also say a key problem is that America is getting less for its defence dollar than in the past due to mismanagement and over-reliance on costly complex armaments.

The average cost per U.S. military aircraft soared by 98 per cent to \$67.9 million between 1978 and 1985, discounting inflation, defence analysts in Congress say, citing Pentagon data.

A single U.S. nuclear-powered attack submarine costs \$671 million, compared with \$263 million for a similar British submarine and \$212 million for a French model, the analysts say. One U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier costs over \$3 billion.

According to congressional analysts, Pentagon spending on aircraft in 1982-85 was 13 per cent higher than during 1953-56 taking inflation into account, yet bought 1,821 aircraft compared with 17,681.

In 1957, the United States had a 1,200-ship navy, a 26,000-plane air force, and an army with 20 divisions. In 1986, the sources said, the armed forces have only about 545 ships, 9,367 aircraft, and 17 divisions.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, with a broader mix of high-technology and low-technology arms, has maintained or increased its lead in quantities of key weapons and their lead is expected to persist, analysts say.

Military reformers say the Reagan administration erred in pushing ahead with the fast-moving but costly M-1 tank and should have opted for larger quantities of a cheaper type.

They advocate production of more U.S. attack subs, including cheaper diesel-powered models and urge building lighter, agile warplanes to match Soviet models and small, non-nuclear aircraft carriers to disperse airpower, making the navy less vulnerable.

These reforms would require not only a shift in Pentagon priorities but continued major defence spending at a time when Congress is retrenching.

The more the public knows the better

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The press has been criticised more than usual in Washington lately by such philosophers as Cappy Weinberger at the Pentagon and Bill Casey at the CIA. We are, they say, a nosy and cheeky bunch, which is true; we are always interfering with their good intentions, and we deserve to be condemned. Most folks seem to agree and so do I, but for a different reason.

I filed the papers on the first bounce at 7 in the morning, and what do I read? Here is the old and new head of NASA, James Fletcher, complaining that a small number of reporters have acquired a deep and unwarranted suspicion of NASA. He's very disappointed, he says, about the way they reported the Challenger disaster.

More surprising, here's my old buddy Ben Bradlee of The Washington Post, explaining very well in a couple of thousand well chosen words that newspaper folk love their country and are very careful not to give away its military secrets or protect the official clowns who are merely trying to protect themselves.

The press should be condemned because, given the increasing power of the presidency on television, it is not being nosy or cheeky enough to report what goes on behind the lovely facades of the official buildings.

When Bill Rogers summed up the tragedy of Challenger's explosion, he said we were all to blame, including the press, and he

was right. Most reporters, including this one, don't even know where these space characters in Washington hang out, or who they are, or where they came from.

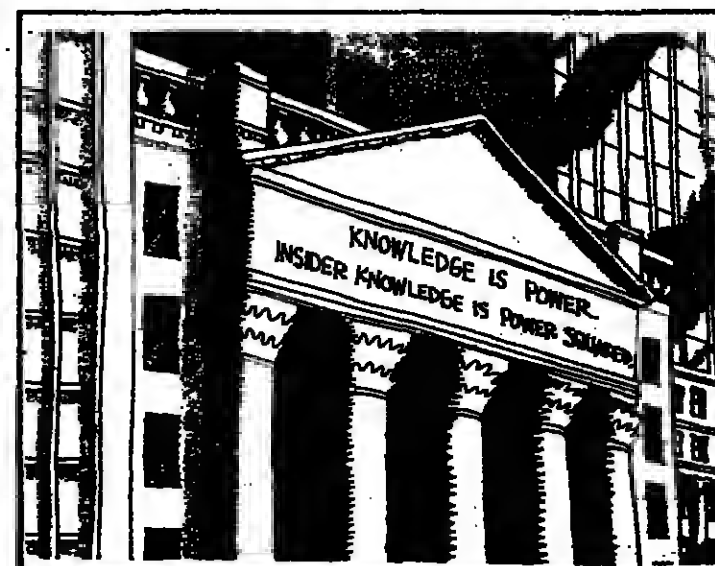
The honest criticism of the press is not that it is interfering with official policy but that it doesn't know what's going on in the official palaces.

Take a ride around Washington on these June evenings, from the State Department in Foggy Bottom to Capitol Hill — along Constitution Avenue, past the Commerce Department, the Labour Department, the Justice Department, the National Archives and the National Art Galleries. Nobody really knows what goes on behind these intimidating pillars.

Carry on then up the hill to the Capitol and the Supreme Court and then slip down the hill to Independence Avenue, where thousands of people work every day on the health and education of the population, and the "regulatory agencies" decide what to do about civil aviation, and the Department of Agriculture struggles with the farm crisis.

Right now the struggle for power is building up — for the control of the Senate in this year's congressional elections, and of the White House in 1988. The press watches but is mystified; for, looking around, it's fairly obvious that the people who are running for president in 1988 are not as qualified as the people who aren't.

Nor can the press understand what may happen in the control of nuclear weapons. All the rep-



orters do is try to report the disasters when they occur.

It's not an easy job. Reporters around here are not really interested in separating the good guys from the bad guys, or worrying about all these television preachers like Jesse Jackson on the left and Pat Robertson on the right. They are just trying to report the news and make clear, when they can, how the politicians are trying to fool the people.

There is now an increasing conflict between the president and the press, and also between the press and the Democratic leaders of Congress. For in the struggle for control of the Senate and the White House, both parties are floundering with the truth, and the press is trying to keep the record.

What is disturbing, at least in

this corner, is that the voters seem to resent this effort by the press to keep the record straight. Every day or so, we have to listen to poor Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, proclaiming or explaining things that are obviously not true.

One of the major problems of the Reagan administration in its conduct or misconduct of national and foreign affairs is that it keeps proclaiming things it would like to be true but aren't. The reporters keep pointing this out, which infuriates the president and his image-makers. But there is little doubt about who is winning the public relations game. The president dominates the news. He may not make sense, but he makes news — The New York Times.

Fair sex take the keep-fit craze very seriously

The bodybuilding and fitness fad is a sign of a greater awareness of the importance of health and physical fitness. Almost half the fitness fanatics attending bodybuilding and fitness clubs are women. They show much more stamina than the men and take their exercises very seriously.

By Maria Grahme

MORE than half a million women attend the 4,200 bodybuilding and fitness clubs in this country, working out on the equipment to keep in good shape.

There were a couple of well-built young women in tight T-shirts demonstrating at the Fitness and Bodybuilding Fair in Cologne that women are as good as men at handling the gleaming steel apparatus.

But there were very few women visitors at the fair and only one or two picked up a dumb-bell or tried out a home trainer.

Men were in the majority: muscle machines, press-up benches and the like were originally manufactured for them.

Under the jackets of some male visitors there were clear outlines of well-developed muscles but bodybuilding is no longer associated with he-men, as the fair organisers well understood.

Volker Ebner, president of the West German association of fitness centres, says the sharp increase in interest in bodybuilding can be attributed to a keener awareness of the need for health and physical fitness.

The fitness clubs collect more than a billion marks from their 1.2 million members annually. If items such as clothing sales, literature, sports food and the like are taken into consideration the industry has a total turnover of DM1.6 billion.

The bodybuilding fad will have a longer life than the short-lived jogging or aerobics crazes, experts say.

Insiders no longer talk of bodybuilding, in fact, which brings to mind the hideous deformities of muscle-bound men. The in word now is bodytoning.

Women and girls, set out toning up their muscles and getting a good figure, work out on and in the apparatus.

Men in the main are interested in increasing their muscle power. But women concentrate primarily on problem zones — hips, thighs and buttocks. They want to replace fat with muscle.

A well-maintained body has come to be regarded as a feature of beauty. The equation is simple: fit equals beautiful.

Sports instructor Sabine Helm, who works in a Cologne fitness club for women, says that women work out with much more determination than men do.



Gabi Sievers, the 1985 NABBA Miss World, and Mr. World Ronald Matz at the Cologne fitness and bodybuilding fair (Photo by dpa)

ermination than men do.

The torture machines to which they willingly submit themselves are so designed that only one muscle or group of muscles responds at a time.

She says normal gymnastics could never achieve the same concentration.

Many women go to the clubs after their first child. Under the abdominal wall that has become slack, muscles are exercised whose very existence only a few knew about. After the first excruciating exercises they are painfully aware they are there.

For ages doctors have urged

people to keep their bodies in trim. This has sunk home among women and they are spurred on by the apparatus itself.

They watch their weight as the flesh disappears, and are fascinated by the gleaming coolness of the equipment on which they sweat and work out.

Psychologists are agreed that all this sweating activity has something more to it than the beauty ideal.

They assume that bodies toned up on the muscle machines give women the notion that the era of the weaker sex has ended — Die Welt, Bonn.

The environment crisis and the decline of aid

By Richard Sandbrook

Just as environmental decline in Africa, Asia and Latin America, is reaching a crisis, Northern governments are losing interest in — and contributing less toward — development. A new report, which paints the most detailed statistical portrait yet of the state of the world's natural resources, provides a compelling argument for the reversal of both these trends.

LONDON — The first complaint of policy-makers and politicians, when confronting a new problem, is that they do not have enough information to make intelligent decisions.

In the relatively young and intertwined fields of environment and development, much of the currently available information is the nearest pencil sketch of reality. But, as Africa's ordeal of hunger has made clear in the most painful way, much more than a sketch is urgently required.

Millions of the South's poor are facing unpalatable and unacceptable environmental risks. Ironically, it is just as increasing numbers of individuals in the North are becoming more aware of these risks, and reaching into their pockets to contribute on an unprecedented scale to Band Aid, Sport Aid and the more conventional aid agencies, that the contributions of their governments are becoming less and less generous.

As these governments turn inward on their own economic problems of unemployment, inflation and rising public sector deficits, support for development is waning. Africa's crisis has shaken confidence in existing aid programmes, which have largely failed to mitigate the progressive degradation of the continent's environment, on which its future development is based.

In other parts of the Third World, though often in a less dramatic way, the story is all too often one of excessive environmental risk and persistent decline.

Water shortages and contamination cause some 25,000 deaths every day. In India, for example, 70 per cent of all surface waters are polluted. As the Yamuna River flows through Delhi, it picks up a staggering load of 200 million litres of untreated sewage.

A further 20 million litres of industrial effluents are dumped each day, including DDT wastes. It is estimated that four out of every five people in the developing countries have no sanitary facility — not even a pit or a bucket latrine — in 1980. At the same time 80 per cent childhood deaths are due to waterborne diseases.

Forest cover in developing countries has diminished by half during this century, with the loss of invaluable tropical rainforests accounting for two-thirds of the world's annual deforestation. It is

estimated that as many as one in five of the world's biological species will be lost by the end of the century unless the eradication of rainforests is halted.

Destructive land-use on upland watersheds in Asia, Africa and Latin America is producing consequences whose cost, in both financial and human terms is virtually incalculable. As soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers, dams and reservoirs, floods become more severe and more lives, crops, buildings and livestock are lost. Watershed damage results in disrupted irrigation systems and reduced crop yields, and thus more hunger.

Soil erosion has been called a quiet crisis — and a creeping catastrophe because it is not generally visible to the farmer until much of the damage has already been done. In Guatemala, 40 per cent of the productive capacity of the land has been lost because of erosion, and several areas of the country have been abandoned because agriculture has been uneconomical.

In Turkey, planners estimate that 7 per cent of the land is affected, with 54 per cent severely eroded. Haiti, which loses 14 cubic metres (500 cu ft) of topsoil per year, has no high quality soil left. Cleared areas of Nepal lose between up to 75 tonnes of soil per hectare (29 tonnes per acre) each year, leading one observer to suggest that the country's most precious export is its soil.

Unless these environmental challenges are met — and to do so will require the attention and support of governments in both North and South — the necessity for short-term emergency, disaster and relief aid will grow inexorably. Less time, money and energy will remain to invest in the sort of long-term and locally-based development programmes which get to the root of the problem.

The present questioning of development orthodoxies and aid strategies can and should lead to better programmes and a renewed commitment to improving the lives of the world's millions of 'invisible' poor. But unless the problems of environmental and natural resource degradation in the Third World are recognised and tackled, the billions of dollars already invested in development are likely to be wasted.

Whatever their political complexion, governments in the North cannot divorce themselves from these problems, for they defy national frontiers and policies.

The 1986 World Resources report presents the most ambitious statistical portrait yet published of the global interconnections between environment and development. A reading of the report makes clear that it is no longer possible to doubt that we are all, North and South, facing a planet-wide environmental challenge which brooks neither evasion nor delay — Earthscan.

Egyptologist lays bare the language of love of 3,000 years ago

By Gunther Bramm

A Cologne University Egyptologist is translating Ancient Egyptian love poems from hieroglyphics. This, he says, is a sample of what preoccupied poets 3,000 years ago: Her neck was long and slender. Her eyes were fascinating. Her breasts gleamed. Her skin shone like gold.

Professor Philippe Derchain, 59, head of the Department of Egyptology at Cologne University, comes from Verviers in Belgium. He translates the poems into his native French.

They are translated into German by a Japanese friend of Professor Geza S. Dombrady.

Otherwise, says Professor Derchain, translating hieroglyphics is not much different from translating any other language or script.

For centuries people thought the eye-catching rows of animals, figures and other readily recognisable symbols were a pictorial script.

Each pictogram was wrongly imagined to represent a word. Then, early last century, scholars came to realise this could not possibly be the case.

There were only about 700 different hieroglyphs, whereas the language of Ancient Egypt must have consisted of more words than that.

Inscriptions were found to contain the names of rulers, such as Ptolemy and Cleopatra, in both hieroglyphics and Greek. Scholars slowly began to decipher them.

Hieroglyphs, they now realised, might look like pictograms but were in fact letters arranged to form words.

They were, Professor Derchain says, a script that could be used to express anything.

The words they were found to represent were much the same as words in other languages: nouns and verbs, possessive pronouns, plural forms and verbal conjugations.

That brought scholars a step further but they were still nowhere near understanding what the words meant.

"You can read the letters and words in a Turkish newspaper," says Professor Derchain, "but still not have a clue what they mean."

So Egyptologists set about unravelling Ancient Egyptian vocabulary word by word. They have still not completed the task, although dictionaries and grammars have long since been published.

"Our translations of many Ancient Egyptian words is still most inadequate," Professor Derchain says. This is partly due to some words having had several meanings.

And as Ancient Egyptian is a dead language there is no one left to ask what meaning of a given word may have been intended in a given context.

Every little detail of Ancient Egyptian life and times must be painstakingly researched and impressive though what Ancient Egypt has bequeathed to posterity may be, it isn't as much as you might imagine.

"Maybe 1,000 tombs covering a period of 3,000 years," says Professor Derchain, making the ratio strikingly clear.

There isn't much more to go by than the tombs and what they contained. To this day Egyptologists aren't sure whether the Ancient Egyptians married and had marriage ceremonies and wedding customs.

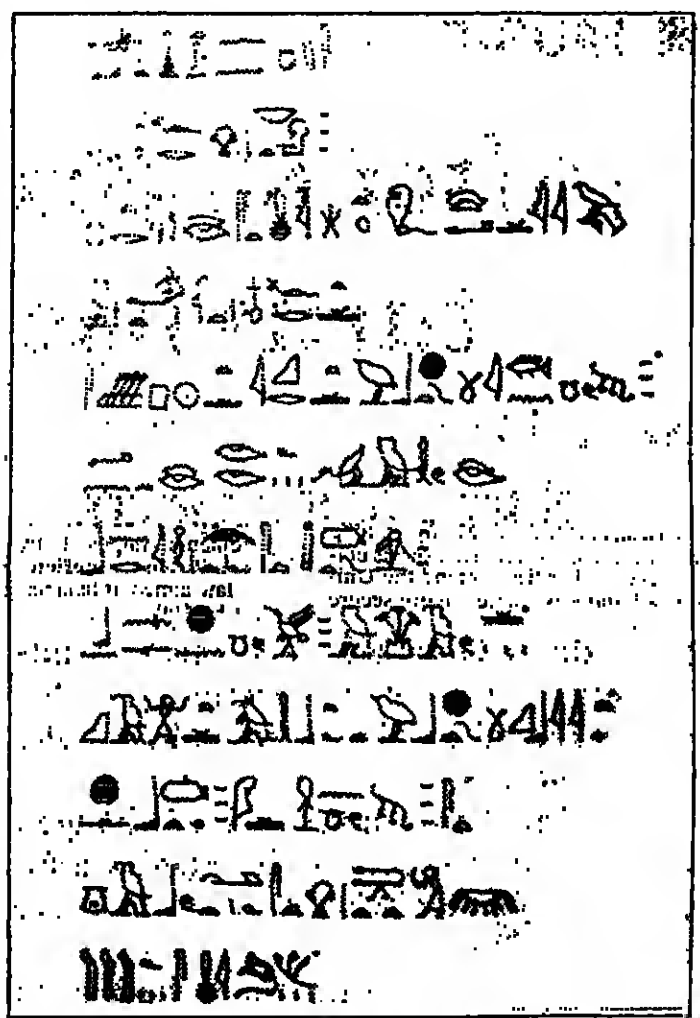
Scholars know very little, and the little they know is only about part of the life of the ruling class. Professor Derchain was aware of these lacunae when he started translating Ancient Egyptian love poems about 20 years ago.

Translations already existed but he felt they were outdated. Much more was known about Ancient Egypt and European civilisation had undergone changes too.

Professor Derchain's aim is to find out as exactly as possible what the poet felt and wanted to say and to say it in a manner the present-day reader can most readily understand.

"That," he says, "presupposes endless knowledge we can only gain by dint of painstaking work on a lost civilisation such as that of Ancient Egypt."

Undismayed by the hard work, he and Professor Dombrady plan



A poem of love, part of the translation is in text (Photo by Bramm)

to translate more poems. "Sooner or later," he says, "it will be a complete translation of the best texts." Then, and then only, will the anthology be ready for publication.

Professor Derchain made a name for himself recently with his work on the Chester Beatty Papyrus love poems in the British Museum, but he does not see translating love poems as his main academic concern.

First and foremost, he says with a note of pride, the Cologne department concentrates on major basic research.

This includes research into links between Ancient Egypt and An-

cient Greece and on the sources of Ancient Egyptian civilisation.

Professor Derchain classifies as trailblazing the work of Peter Behrens on Migratory Movements and Language of Early Saharan Cattle Breeders.

Dr. Behrens casts the theory of how Ancient Egyptian civilisation originated in a completely new light.

Contrary to widespread assumptions that the Near East was more or less the cradle of all civilisations, including the Egyptian, he concludes that it spread to Egypt from an entirely different source: out of Africa — The German Tribune.

Ideas exchanged worldwide through book translations

USIA

THE international exchange of ideas through book translations is greater now than at any other time in history, according to a report by a Stanford University (California) scholar. More than 100,000 books are being translated worldwide each year.

English language books are the most frequently translated (over 40,000 per year), and have the greatest rate of increase (96 per cent since 1960), says the report, reflecting "the growing attention to English (language) scientific and cultural contributions."

The report also cites the rising interest in books translated from less well-known languages, and the changes in the subject matter of translations.

Translations in the scientific field have doubled in the last 40

years, indicative of the shift away from literature and history. The countries with the greatest increase in translations in the sciences are Hungary, Italy, Spain and the Soviet Union.

Such countries as India, South Korea, Nigeria, Peru and the Philippines maintain significant interest in religious translations, according to the report.

Western European and non-European nations translate mostly from English, French and German into their own tongues. And the United States translates mainly from French, German and non-European languages.

"Values of human creativity are transcending regional, ideological, political and economic barriers, finding acceptance in every part of the globe," concludes the report.

Bigger fish for worldwide consumption

USIA

GENETIC engineers may soon make available an animal growth hormone that will considerably increase the size of fish.

Salmon receiving injections of chicken and bovine growth hormones weighed up to 50 per cent

more at the end of a six-week experiment than did ordinary salmon, say U.S. researchers.

The hormones, produced by Amgen, a California biotechnology company, could provide an efficient, cost-effective way to increase fish size quickly and make more protein-rich fish available on a worldwide basis.

Doctors replace diseased thumb joints in a day

USIA

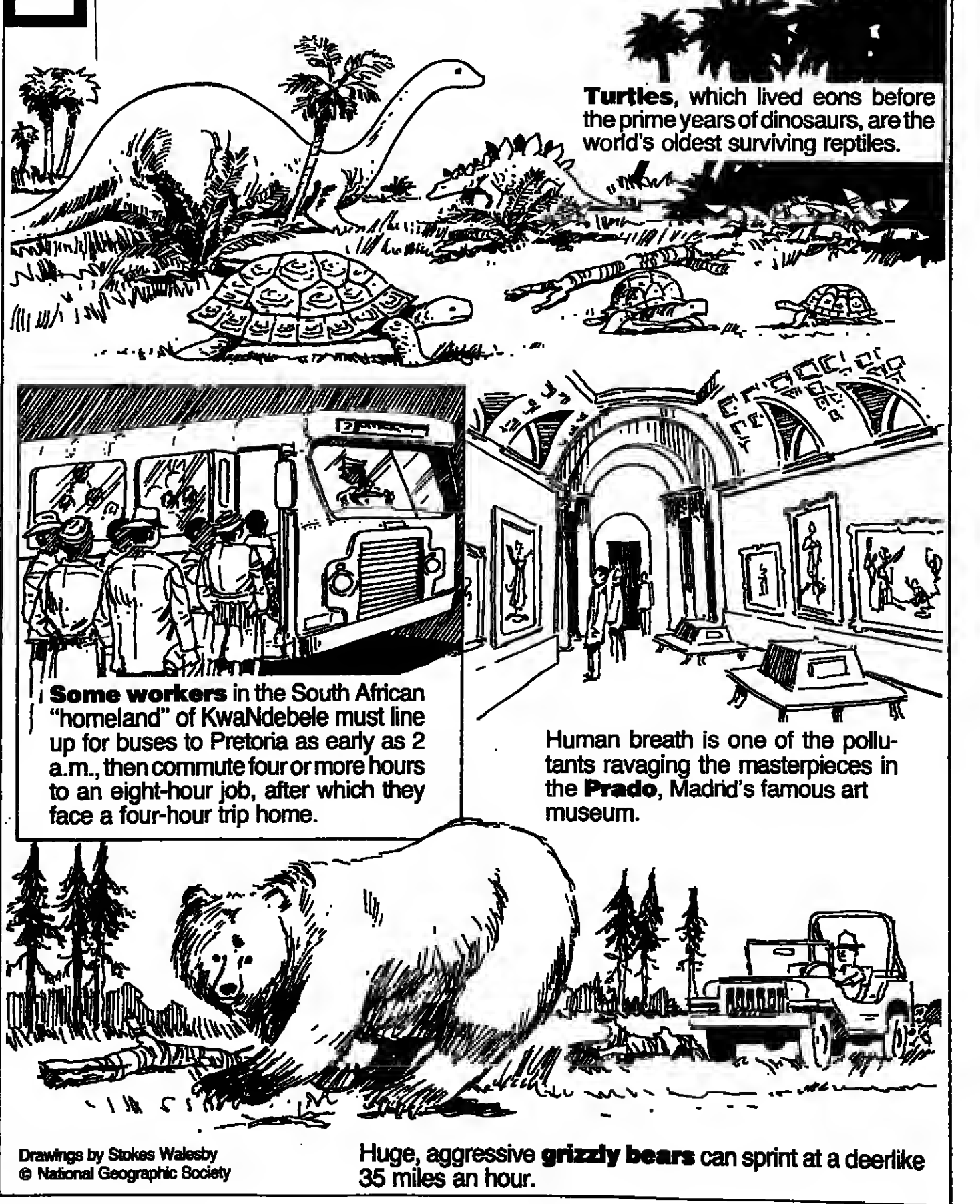
SURGERY to replace patients' thumbs severely diseased by arthritis with artificial joints has been highly successful in a four-year trial by doctors in Cleveland, Ohio.

The doctors implanted the metal devices in about a half hour

without an overnight hospital stay. And the thumbs could be used after two weeks.

Of the first 45 artificial joints implanted during the trial, 42 were successful. Most patients could open car doors, use scissors and turn a key, the researchers report.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NEWS GRAPHIC



Turtles, which lived eons before the prime years of dinosaurs, are the world's oldest surviving reptiles.

Some workers in the South African "homeland" of KwaNdebele must line up for buses to Pretoria as early as 2 a.m., then commute four or more hours to an eight-hour job, after which they face a four-hour trip home.

Human breath is one of the pollutants ravaging the masterpieces in the Prado, Madrid's famous art museum.

Huge, aggressive grizzly bears can sprint at a deerlike 35 miles an hour.

Drawings by Stokes Walesby © National Geographic Society

China satellite signing puts Peking into space race

By Graham Earnshaw

Reuters

PEKING — As the U.S. and West European space programmes falter, the signing, on June 15 of China's first foreign contract for a satellite launch makes Peking's rockets a real challenge in the lucrative satellite market.

The U.S. telecommunications firm Terasat Inc. signed a contract under which two satellites will be launched — one next year and one in 1988 — using the Chinese Long March-3 rocket.

With a backlog of orders for satellite launches building up because of the recent U.S. space shuttle and European Ariane rocket disasters, Western diplomats say China is well-packed to cash in.

The Chinese have proved they have the expertise by launching two of their own communications satellites into stationary orbits in the past year.

They announced last October that they were offering bargain-basement rates to foreign companies in order to gain a foothold in the satellite launch business, and foreign interest in the idea has mushroomed in recent weeks.

Henry Schwartz, chairman of Terasat, declined to say how much the Chinese were charging for the launches of his company's satellites, bought from Lloyd's of London insurance underwriters after being recovered from faulty orbits.

But he told Reuters: "The Chinese have guaranteed a re-flight at no additional cost in the unlikely event of a launch failure."

According to press reports overseas, China is expected to charge between \$20 and 25 million per launch, about 15 per cent less than the Ariane and space shuttle charge.

Officials from China's Ministry of Astronautics told a press conference last week that its fledgling space programme was capable of 10 to 12 satellite launches a year, of which the majority could be offered to foreign firms.

"There is a serious backlog of satellites waiting to be launched into space and we are doing what we can to raise our capacity," astronautics vice-minister Sun Jia-dong said.

China's space programme began with the launch in 1970 of a satellite which played the Maoist

anthem "The East is Red" as it circled earth. Since then, 18 more satellites have been successfully sent into space.

Not all China's launches have worked. Chinese officials admit to at least two failures of the Long March rockets but say the problems have been solved.

The officials say about a dozen countries have approached China about satellite launches, including the United States, Britain, The Netherlands and even Indonesia with which Peking has no diplomatic ties.

A Swedish company was the first to sign a tentative agreement with Peking for the launch of a satellite, but the increasing sense of urgency felt by U.S. telecommunications firms has forced them to leap-frog to the head of the queue.

The Chinese Long March-3 rocket is a three-stage vehicle which can lift a payload of about 1.4 tonnes into an orbit 36,000 km. above the Earth.

Such a payload capacity is small compared to the Ariane and U.S. rockets, but Chinese officials say they plan to upgrade the Long

March's capacity to about 2.5 tonnes, bringing it close to the Ariane.

Entering the satellite launch business will not only earn China precious foreign exchange but also immense international prestige.

But it is not yet clear how fast or how far China intends to develop its space programme. Sun said the leadership in Peking is now considering these crucial questions.

"The space programme in the end must include putting men into space, but it must be worked out gradually on the basis of our needs and capabilities," he said.

The Chinese may be poor and technologically backward compared to other nations in the space race, but that doesn't stop them from dreaming.

Last month, the Chinese press carried an article by an astronautics ministry official proposing that China should set up a space station by the year 2000.

"The space station being planned would be a kind of modular structure to be assembled in space," the official said. "Therefore China must first develop and manufacture space shuttles."

Morocco will apply to host World Cup Finals

RABAT (R) — Morocco, the first African country to reach the second round of the World Cup Finals, now wants to stage the event.

Local newspapers reported Tuesday that a delighted King Hassan had told sports officials to put forward Morocco's official candidature to host the World Cup.

They said Youth and Sports Minister Abdelatif Semlali would ask the International Football Federation (FIFA) for the official requirements and a full application would go in soon, probably for the 2002 World Cup.

Observers said Morocco would be supported by Arabs, Africans and the Third World in its application which, if successful, would take the World Cup to its alternating venues of Europe and Latin America for the first time. Italy is hosting the 1990 World Cup, but after that venues are not decided for the event, held every four years.

Morocco organised the Mediterranean Games in 1983 and the Pan-Arab games last year and is well equipped with hotels and sporting facilities, with large stadiums in Casablanca and Rabat as well as stadiums in other towns which could be improved.

Brazilians rejoice

Meanwhile, fans in Rio de Janeiro, whose response to their team's progress thus far in the World Cup had been muted by doubts and criticism of coach Tele Santana's methods, vibrated to the sound of samba Monday night as crowds flooded into the streets to celebrate their team's 4-0 World Cup victory over Poland, which clinched a place in the quarter-finals.

Throughout the country fans donned the national colours of yellow, blue and green to celebrate into the early hours, hocking traffic and dancing on the rooftops

and bonnets of cars, lorries and buses.

Tuesday morning's newspapers proclaimed the triumph, while admitting the team had more than its fair share of luck.

The front page of the Jornal Do Brasil's sport section said "The Selection Marches Ahead With a Mass of Goals" but an inside headline ran "They (the team) All Admit Brazil Had the Luck."

O Globo's banner headline ran "Beautiful Goals, Beautiful Victory," and continued in its match report that the team had rediscovered the mixture of football and art reminiscent of Spain in 1982 — although the team had some luck in the early stages.

The Brazilian press also showed pride on Argentina's Diego Maradona for his performance in Monday's 1-0 victory over Uruguay.

"Another Show From Maradona" said O Globo while the Jornal Do Brasil praised his creativity.

"...he creates a dangerous situation every time the ball touches his feet," the report said.

In the Brazil-Poland fixture, goals by Socrates, from a 30th minute penalty, Josimar (54), Edinho (77) and Careca, with another penalty seven minutes from time, earned Brazil a last eight clash with either 1982 winners Italy or European champions France on the same pitch next Saturday.

Brazil, playing to the samba rhythm of the drums and trumpets on the terraces, bemused the technically efficient Poles with their incomparable magic as the East European challenge evaporated under the midday sun.

If Zico, outstanding when he came on as substitute 20 minutes

from time, regains full fitness, Brazil could produce their Mexican triumph of 16 years ago — on this form it is debatable whether any team can live with them.

Ironically, Brazil went ahead somewhat fortuitously when Polish midfielder Jan Karas was adjudged to have impeded Careca as the Brazilian striker moved in menacingly on goal.

Although an indirect free kick for obstruction might have been a fairer sentence, Socrates made the most of his opportunity, by shuffling arrogantly up to the spot and blasting the ball past Polish goalkeeper Jozef Mlynarczyk.

If Brazil's opener was clouded in doubt, their second was straight out of the Rio De Janeiro school of classics. Full back Josimar, who hit an astonishing effort against Northern Ireland in this stadium last week, decided to treat the crowd to a vintage flash of Brazilian artistry.

Bored with his defensive duties, Josimar collected a loose ball in midfield, danced past three Polish defenders and lashed the ball high into the far corner of the net from an outrageously acute angle.

Not to be outdone, central defender and captain Edinho added the third with a coolly taken goal from 10 metres after a flowing move he had started five passes earlier in his own penalty area.

With Zico on in place of the tiring Socrates, Brazil rounded off the scoring the fitting fashion when the great man in the famous number 10 shirt was tripped in the box after a dazzling solo run and Careca slotted home with consummate ease from the spot.

Third in the 1974 and 1982 World Cups, Poland, in the early stages at least, rediscovered their pride following last week's mauling against England and the result just might have been different had they not twice hit the woodwork before Brazil got off the mark.

oying every minute of it," he said.

Born and raised in Cidade De Deus (God's City) a Rio De Janeiro shantytown where crime was rife, Josimar said his mother always taught him to stay out of trouble.

"I was only interested in playing soccer, so I never got involved with the gangs in my neighbourhood," he said.

A humble person, Josimar is still not certain he will keep his place once Edinho, who was injured 10 days ago against Algeria, recovers.

There is a close similarity here with Djalma Santos's rise to fame in the 1958 finals. He was a reserve for De Sordi and came into the team only for the final when De Sordi was injured. Brazil won 5-2 and Santos became a permanent fixture in the side.

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The 'red card' World Cup

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Referees already have shown the red card more often in Mexico than they did in Spain and the growing number of cautions indicates the 1986 World Cup is one of the dirtiest on record. Six players were expelled in the first round alone, one more than was ejected from the 1982 World Cup in Spain or the 1974 tournament in West Germany. And through the first four games of the second round, the total number of cautions is just six short of the 99 yellow cards shown in Spain, according to statistics provided by FIFA, the sports international ruling body. To date, the referees in this World Cup have expelled Canada's Mike Sweeney, England's Ray Wilkins, Iraq's Basil Gorgis, Uruguay's Miguel Bossio and Jose Batista, and Denmark's Frank Arnesen. The referees issued 81 cautions during the 36 first round games, and the total has risen to 93 since the start of the second or "knockout" round on Sunday. By contrast there were 56 bookings in the 36-match first round in Spain and 64 in all after four second-round matches. Uruguay, which has been warned by FIFA about its rough play, leads the tournament in cautions with nine. Four of those came Monday against Argentina, including one for Bossio who just came back from a one-game suspension he was given after the team's 6-1 beating by Denmark. Iraq and South Korea, which have both been eliminated, led this year's original 24-team field in cautions after the first round with eight and seven respectively. Also heavy on cautions to date are Italy with six and England and Mexico with five each.

Danes: Anything can happen

By Stephan Nasstrom
AP sports writer

QUERETARO, Mexico — Undeclared Denmark clashes with Spain in a second-round knockout match Wednesday, with the winner advancing to meet Belgium in the quarterfinals.

The Danes won all three of their first-round matches and outscored Scotland, Uruguay and West Germany 9-1 en route to winning Group E. They are favoured to beat Spain.

However, the Danish players caution that anything can happen in the knockout round.

"It's only starting now. Now, every match is just as hard as the three games we've played," said

Jesper Olsen, who scored two of the Danish goals in the first round.

"In the knockout system you need to play well and you also need to a little bit of luck as well I think. If you have that you can go far," he said.

Spanish coach Miguel Munoz said Denmark "is one of the best teams in the World Cup" and that Spain is facing a difficult task.

"We respect the Danish team," Munoz said. "They have a complete team and many great players."

Spain, which plays a tough physical game, finished runnerup in Group D after losing 1-0 to eventual winner Brazil, the only other three-time winner in the first round.

Round-the-world runner won't allow robbery to end his dream

By Michael Miller
Reuters

NEW YORK — The British round-the-world runner who Monday had all his belongings, even his running shoes, stolen from him on the mean streets of New York, Tuesday vowed not to let two hoodlums stop his epic run.

Henry Weston, who said Monday he was giving up his bid to become the first man to run around the globe, said Tuesday his dejection had turned to anger and had made him all the more determined to finish his journey.

"Yesterday I was totally devastated. Today I'm angry, very angry, and I'm not going to let two hoodlums stop me. I'm more determined than ever to finish my run. They can rob me of my belongings, they can't rob me of my dream," he told Reuters.

Weston's world fell apart when two men broke into his car, parked on a busy city centre street, and stole everything from it.

The 24-year-old runner from Portsmouth, England, had packed the car with everything he owned in preparation for his journey to New York's John F. Kennedy Airport and his flight to Ireland, where he was to start the final leg of his global marathon.

Weston said he lost expensive camera and video equipment, as well as all his clothes, "except for a

bag of dirty socks."

But the worst blow, he said, was the loss of irreplaceable photographs, videotapes and other records of his run.

"That really devastated me. It was like being punched in the stomach. I felt physically sick and when I said the run was finished I really meant it. At that point I just didn't have the heart to carry on."

But after a night's sleep, he said, he saw things in a new light.

"When I look back on things that have happened to me during my journey, I realise now that this isn't such a big deal."

After all, I nearly drowned in a swamp in Thailand, I was badly beaten up by six men in Australia and ended up in hospital with two broken ribs, and I was covered from head to foot with leeches in the Malaysian jungle.

"I'm fit, I'm not physically injured, and all I have to do is replace my passport and airline tickets and reschedule the rest of my run," he said.

New York police were Tuesday studying film of the crime taken by a television camera crew which stumbled on to the robbery.

The film, shown on Cable News Network, clearly shows two men wearing blue shirts emptying Weston's car and walking off with suitcases and silver camera cases.

One of the men was shown full face as he turned toward the camera.

East Bloc falls short of promise

By Terry Leonard
Associated Press Writer

MEXICO CITY — Brazil killed the World Cup hopes of the Soviet Bloc with a 4-0 victory over Poland on Monday, eliminating the last of four East European teams vying for soccer's global championship.

Belgium stopped the bloc's best team with a stunning extra time upset Sunday of the Soviet Union, whose powerful attack in the first round had made it a tournament favourite.

The Soviets scored nine goals in their first three games, crushing Hungary 6-0, drawing with European champion France 1-1 and defeating Canada 2-0.

French coach Henri Michel had called them "the superpowerful Soviets." But their swift, pressing attack was betrayed by a shaky defence in the 4-3 loss to Belgium.

"Our players made too many mistakes that they haven't made before," Soviet coach Valery Lobanovsky said after the game. "We were eliminated... I don't want to talk about it."

Poland was another dis-

appointment, even before it was overpowered by the dazzling footwork of the Brazilians. It came to the World Cup the seeded team in Group F, but managed only a scoreless draw against unheralded Morocco and a 1-0 win over Portugal before it was crushed 3-0 by England.

Although three of the bloc teams advanced to the second round, only the Soviets did so with their reputation intact. Poland and Bulgaria limped in as two of four third-place teams to qualify. Hungary, which was expected to have its best tournament since 1954, was the first to be eliminated.

Hungary, the World Cup runnerup in 1938 and 1954, has an overall record in nine World Cups of 15 wins, three draws and 14 losses. The Soviets have never finished in the top four and in six World Cups have recorded 14 wins, six draws and eight losses.

All four of the Soviet Bloc nations looked impressive in qualifying for Mexico. The Soviet Union, after its dazzling first round, became one of the top favourites. Poland was the seeded team in its group but never lived up to expectations.

"When we arrived in Mexico, we were not considered favourites, but we have shown what we can do," Lobanovsky said after the Soviet's final first round match against Canada.

Unfortunately, the Soviets also showed something else in the first round. Michel and his French team exposed the vulnerability of the slow Soviet defence by closing the space allowed the Soviet forwards and relying on quick counterattacks.

The lesson did not escape Belgian coach Guy Thys, a wily tactician who took full advantage of the Soviet weakness.

Belgium, using quick counterattacks, twice rallied to tie the score at 1-1, then 2-2 before going on to get two goals in extra time to win.

Lack of international experience also possibly contributed to the disappointing World Cup performance of the East Europeans. Besides the qualifying matches, the bloc nations do not play as many internationals as most of their Western opponents. And in the case of the Soviets, only five players had previous World Cup experience.

After Mexico, Moroccans eye Europe

By Timothy Collings
Reuters

MONTERREY, Mexico — Morocco's World Cup squad will enjoy a lavish reception at King Hassan II's royal palace when they finally bow out of the 1986 tournament.

It will be no more than the Moroccans deserve after becoming the first African nation to reach the second round of a World Cup Finals.

But for many of the side's amateur players there will be a more important matter on their minds when they fly home — the lure of Europe's top professional clubs.

Already four of the 22-man squad play in Europe. Strikers Merry Krinau and Mustapha Merri star in France for Le Havre and Valenciennes respectively, while Abdelaziz Bouderbala and Mustapha Haddad play at Sion and Lausanne in Switzerland.

After this tournament midfielder Mohammed Timoumi, the 26-year-old son of a royal palace guard, is almost certain to join the exodus. French clubs Laval or Brest are expected to win the race for his signature ahead of Italy's Internazionale.

Timoumi could be followed by goalkeeper Baddou Zaki, the tall hero of the 0-0 draws with England and Poland, Abdelrazak Khairi, who scored twice for Morocco against Portugal, and Abdelmajid Lemris.

Morocco's Brazilian-born coach Jose Faria said Zaki is being sought by Atletico Madrid, and Khairi is one of a group of players wanted by several unidentified Spanish and French clubs.

Faria said Lemris is wanted by two Spanish clubs in particular. Timoumi, a left-footed player blessed with tactical acumen and a powerful shot, was African Player of the year in 1985 and he knows his own value on the world soccer market.

Under the guidance of King Hassan, who has provided him with a comfortable living, Timoumi has started carefully to examine the offers.

"Brest, Laval and Milan have already approached me and I will think carefully about it. But I shall not make any decisions until I get home after this tournament."

"There may well be more offers and I shall consider them too. One thing is certain, however, I shall be moving abroad after this World

Cup."

"The king is helping me and trying to make sure there is a good offer for me from a club where I can show what I am capable of," said the soft-spoken Timoumi.

A sports fanatic, King Hassan loves golf, tennis and horses and takes a personal interest in the welfare of his World Cup squad. He telephoned last week to congratulate them after their historic 3-1 victory over Portugal.

"I live like a professional in Morocco but I am paid like an amateur. Now I want to be paid like a professional and to prove my worth," Timoumi said.

"The World Cup is no test for me. I know how good I am and I have nothing to prove. Before the tournament, I knew I was one of the best players in the world — that's why I was African Player of the year."

Faria believes part of the team's success can be attributed to the amateur status of his players.

"We have a mainly amateur squad. They have enjoyed themselves. They are enthusiastic and happy here, looking forward to every game and not worrying like other squads about bonuses or money. That is not our way."

Drive for perfection threatens athletes

By Paul Raeburn
AP Science Editor

NEW YORK — Athletes who push too hard can become obsessive in a drive for perfection, in which winning becomes a matter of almost life-and-death intensity, therapists say.

There are three responses to not doing well," said Thomas Tutko, a sports psychologist at San Jose State University in California. "There's the initial sadness, but that doesn't usually last long." The second response occurs when that sadness becomes an obsession.

"You develop a fear of failure, an almost phobic fear of participating, because every loss gets more threatening," Tutko, who has been counselling athletes for 25 years, said. In the extreme third case, "You become completely obsessed by it, because it is the most important thing in your life."

Can a coach insure that an athlete excels without becoming destructively obsessed?

"You have to know the athlete very well," Tutko said. "You have to know when to take the pressure off, when to compliment them, when to have them refocus on other areas."

Richard O'Brien, a sports psychologist at Hofstra University in Hempstead, New York, said he tells athletes to be less perfectionist about their performance.

"What you have to confront with them is the fact that kind of obsession and perfectionism actually produces burn-out, not success," he said. "They can't be evaluating themselves all the time... they need to play hard as well as work hard."

Ira Glick, a psychiatrist at Cornell University Medical College in New York City, noted that in the heat of competition the mental apparatus that allows athletes to cope with losses is not fully in play. "There are many athletes who are so focused on what they're doing they don't have the ability to sort out the rational alternatives," he said.

The problem is most severe in individual sports, such as track. Glick said. In team sports, it's easier to share the burden of loss, he said.

"The lesson is that no one activity should take over one's life," he said. "There are a few people who focus on one thing; it's a very vulnerable position to be in."

The therapists would not comment on the motivations of Kathy Orosby, the young American runner who dropped out of a race June 4 and jumped from a bridge, suffering paralyzing injuries, because they had not talked with her. They did say, however, that they see many examples of competitive drive turning into destructive impulses in athletes.

O'Brien wondered whether Miss Orosby's drive to excel in academic work as well as athletics might not have been harmful. "It looks to me like there were no outlets at all for this kid," he said. "Everything had to be done perfectly."

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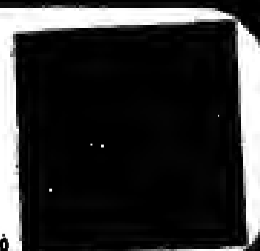
REMO
Unarmed and
Dangerous

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema OPERA

UP THE
MILITARY

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema Philadelphia

LUCKY 13

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema RAGHADAN

NINGA'S REVENGE

Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15



LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5090/100	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3870/80	Canadian dollars
	2.2220/30	West German marks
	2.5030/45	Dutch guilders
	1.8320/30	Swiss francs
	45.36/41	Belgian francs
	7.0825/75	French francs
	1.6251/5265	Italian lire
	166.80/90	Japanese yen
	7.1950/2000	Swedish crowns
	7.5900/50	Norwegian crowns
	8.2275/425	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	337.40/337.80	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities in London closed firm after a mixed opening on light but persistent buying interest, but trading was quiet and selective, dealers said.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up 9.9 at 1,603.5, with sentiment helped by speculation that the next move in U.K. base rates will be down rather than up, dealers added.

Among leaders, Cable and Wireless rose 1.3p to 668 ahead of results next week and British Telecom added 4p to 228 in front of full-year figures on Thursday. Reed International was a firm feature, rising 2.5p to 977 on speculative demand. ICI and Beecham, however, both dipped 3p to 954 and 383 respectively.

P and O ended 7p down at 513 on news its proposed deal under which it buy 50.1 per cent of a company holding a 20.8 per cent stake in European ferries is to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Government bonds closed showing losses of around 1/2 point in longer dated issues while index linked issues fell as much as a full point. Dealers said trading was quiet and prices tended to drift lower on the back of weaker sterling.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is the time to prepare for tomorrow when there are important planetary aspects in effect. Investigate all phases of what you can do to take advantage of those aspects.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get advice from seasoned persons in business on becoming more prosperous in the future. Come to an understanding with your mate.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Talk with associates and exchange views and make revisions. You will soon gain greater prestige. Be clever.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your mind is focused on your work if you are going according to the planets, so gain even greater expertise.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Make sure you know what it best to do where recreation is concerned. Consider the cost well.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) There are situations at home that you do not comprehend and this is a good day to clarify them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your newspaper for information you will find useful in the future, and which will help you find greater success.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Find out where you are headed monetarily. Turn any problems into great stepping stones to success.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Work on your personal aims today since you have been too preoccupied with business and other matters of late.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Concentrate on how you want to live in the future and study ways and means for gaining such aims.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A dynamic and clever friend has ideas for better gaining your own aims, so get in touch with this person.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure you do not take any risks where your job and other important duties are concerned.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your advanced ideas and get them on a workable plane and you can add to your abundance easily.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will possess a magnetic personality and will not be easily swayed from getting what is desired. A person with many good friends. The field of investigation is especially good here, or whatever else has to do with research.

Abu Dhabi merges oil drilling operations in bid to cut costs

ABU DHABI (R) — Abu Dhabi has merged the offshore drilling activities of three state oil companies to reduce costs as falling oil prices continue to take their toll on the region's oil industry.

Mr. Suhail Al Mazroui, deputy general manager of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), told the company newsletter that drilling operations of three companies in which ADNOC is the major shareholder were combined on May 1.

The move is the latest in a series of cost-cutting measures by ADNOC, which have included the shut-down of an oil field and gas plant and reduced employee salaries and benefits.

Mr. Mazroui said the companies involved were Abu Dhabi Marine

Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO), Zakum Development Company (ZADCO), and Umm Al Dalkh Development Company (UDECO).

A report published by the semi-official daily Al Itihad said the companies were planning to reduce their workforce by 1,000 people in 1986 and 1987.

Abu Dhabi, the largest emirate in the United Arab Emirates, has been producing around one million barrels of oil per day, its highest level in four years, but the slump in oil prices has sharply cut its revenues.

Mr. Mazroui said the merger was necessitated by a drop in the number of offshore rigs which began in 1984 due to the com-

pletion of some development programmes and the phasing out of other activity.

He did not give figures on the number of rigs operating now but oil industry sources said that ADMA-OPCO, the largest of the three, operated 15 rigs in 1982 and 11 in 1985.

Drilling activities will be centralised on ADMA-OPCO. The sources said dozens of employees working for UDECO and ZADCO lost their jobs as a result of the new move but no precise figures were available.

The Al Itihad survey said ZADCO employed 1,490 people in 1985 while ADMA-OPCO employed 2,600. Figures for UDECO were not available.

Bankamerica halts new credits to South Africa

NEW YORK (R) — Bankamerica, the nation's second-largest banking company, said Monday it has joined several other leading banks in making a formal policy of halting new lending to South Africa until the racial system of apartheid is ended.

"Taking into account not only the credit risk prevalent but also our abhorrence of apartheid, we will not make new loans to borrowers in South Africa as long as this system remains in place," a bank spokesman said.

Banks have come under increasing pressure to stop financial dealings with South Africa because of the government's policies against the country's minorities.

Bankers Trust and Chemical Bank, both of New York, previously announced they have halted loans to South Africa.

Banking sources said other U.S. banks have halted new loans to the country but some, such as Citicorp and Chase Manhattan, have decided not to announce formal policy changes. The companies are ranked number one and three among U.S. banks.

Although in practice Bankamerica stopped lending any fresh money to the South African private sector last July, its board amended its formal policy only this month, the spokesman said.

Bankamerica suspended fresh loans to the South African government in 1980 and to government-controlled organisations in 1983, the spokesman said.

But he said there is still a "small to modest" exposure to South Africa, which declared a moratorium on repayment of some \$14 billion of foreign debt last September.

PIW says OPEC output moving towards 19m b/d

LONDON (R) — OPEC oil output is heading towards a two-and-a-half-year high of 19 million barrels per day (b/d) as several of its members, mainly in the Middle East, raise their production above agreed limits, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said Monday.

The authoritative oil industry newsletter said in its latest issue that Iran and Iraq were managing to boost their volumes despite the Gulf war, and Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya were also contributing to the upsurge.

The latest output estimate is far higher than the 16.3 million b/d overall ceiling for the current quarter agreed by OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministers at an emergency conference only two months ago.

The ministers meet again on June 25 in Yugoslavia, and PIW's figures, if confirmed, would be certain to confirm their task of reallocating production quotas between the 13 OPEC states.

Existing OPEC output and price records have been virtually abandoned as the continuing glut

of oil has kept prices down around \$12 a barrel compared with some \$30 last November.

PIW said it had heard from the National Iranian Oil Company that Iran's June output was set to rise to near 2.4 million b/d from 1.8 million in April and May, barring further attacks on tankers serving its Sini Island terminal, though others see this as optimistic.

PIW said Iraq was now producing near 1.9 million b/d. Saudi Arabia was reported to be producing 4.6 million b/d, with buyers getting higher discounts to buy extra volumes, PIW said. Riyadh's rationale for the rise was that it was compensating for lower output earlier this year.

Kuwait appeared to have boosted output with some prices equivalent to as little as \$8 a barrel, it said.

Libya also appeared to be selling as much as possible before denied visits to a prominent U.S. oil tycoon who, refuses to see his U.S. companies cease operations there on June 30, with output swelling to 1.3 million b/d, according to one producer, PIW said.

Kuwaitis see room to invest in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of Kuwaiti businessmen has expressed readiness to help establish Jordanian-Kuwaiti cooperation in tourism-related affairs and to support Jordanian national development schemes.

The delegation's leader expressed his group's intention during a meeting here Monday with Mr. Nasri Atallah, the director general of the Tourism Authority. Mr. Atallah briefed the delegation on Jordan's tourism potential and said that the Jordanian government would offer all possible facilities to encourage Arab investment in the country's tourism and economic sectors.

The delegation is here at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism and will spend four days touring archaeological sites, mineral spas and other places of interest in the northern and southern regions and the Jordan Valley.

The delegation, which represents public and private sector organisations in Kuwait, will also hold talks with officials from the Ministries of Tourism and Planning on investment in the tourism industry and on ways of bolstering Kuwaiti-Jordanian ties.

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Jakarta may get \$2.4b in aid

JAKARTA (OPECNA) — Indonesia expects to receive about \$2.4 billion in financial assistance for the implementation of its 1986-87 development programmes from member states of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), IGGI, which has supported Indonesia's development programmes since 1969, comprises Western industrialised countries and international financial institutions, including the World Bank and various U.N. organisations.

The group is scheduled to meet in The Netherlands on Wednesday.

Islamic banking withstands shocks, IMF study shows

WASHINGTON (AP) — A banking system based on Islam — which prohibits paying or receiving interest — may be stabler and better able to stand financial shocks than conventional banking, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) study has found.

Such banks would be difficult to introduce in many nations, in part because of laws prohibiting them. But they do exist in some countries and have aroused the curiosity of financial professionals.

The Middle East Institute, a private study group, is planning an international conference on the subject this September in Washington.

Although there are various forms of Islamic banking, one common version makes depositors and borrowers, in effect, partners. Depositors get more for their money when the bank makes a profit on its investments, but find their deposits dropping in value if the bank is a loser. Borrowers also share in a profit-or-loss arrangement.

Mr. Mohsin S. Khan, the author of the study, said the Islamic system may be better suited to handling the financial shocks that result in banking crises and disruption of a country's payments mechanism.

The value of an Islamic bank's assets and liabilities are adjusted automatically as the bank makes or loses money.

In more classic banking, the value of the bank's liabilities — the money paid in by depositors and the interest due them — is fixed. If some loans go bad, there is a gap between what the bank owes and what it can collect. The effort to bridge the gap can make the bank unstable.

Mr. Khan, 39, is a division chief in the development research department of the World Bank. He graduated from Columbia Uni-

versity in New York and the London School of Economics.

Mr. Khan's study appears in the current issue of the quarterly "Staff Papers" of the IMF. When he wrote the paper, he was an adviser to the fund, the World Bank's sister organisation.

The bank and fund themselves are active borrowers and lenders, charging and collecting interest.

Not all countries and governments would accept Islamic banks. Versions of such banks already exist in the Middle East and, according to Khan, in Switzerland and Luxembourg. But such a bank could not be established under U.S. law, Mr. Charles Schotta of the U.S. treasury said.

"You can set up almost any kind of financial organisation you want," he said in a telephone interview. "But if you use the word 'bank' here, you have to undertake to pay back what a depositor puts in."

In the Islamic World, some scholars have lately denounced Islamic banks, claiming the banks do not really oppose usury. They say these banks have been unable to find investments for their deposits and have quietly channelled vast holdings to time deposits in European banks at guaranteed interest rates.

Others contend that Islamic banking is nothing more than conventional Western banking practice under new names. They say that "fixed fees" and "commissions," which are acceptable to devout Muslims, have been used by Islamic bankers as substitutes for interest.

Mr. Khan says Islamic scholars generally believe that Islam's ban on interest is designed to protect the poor.

Although he does not quote them, some Western philosophers and Christian scholars — including Plato, Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas — have also condemned the taking of interest.

A plus for the Islamic system was suggested by Mr. David Gill, director of the capital markets department at the International Finance Corporation, the part of the World Bank that lends to private enterprise rather than to governments.

Mr. Gill sees an Islamic bank as not so much a borrowing and lending operation as an equity undertaking like a corporation or a partnership. One in which all concerned have a share and where the rewards are related to the risks.

A need for more equity investment instead of lending is a frequent theme of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III and other economic spokesmen of President Ronald Reagan's administration. They have urged Third World countries to make it easier for private enterprise, including foreigners, to invest money.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Saqqaf, a North Yemeni who teaches Islamic economics at Georgetown University in Washington, sees a particular value in the Islamic system for developing countries.

"Under the usual system, credit goes to the most creditworthy," he said. "But in some cases there would be a higher rate of return to society from a borrower who is not at the top of the list in creditworthiness."

"If the financier shares the risk on a project where the originator was not confident enough to seek the usual kind of loan, more new ideas will see the light," he concluded.

G.M. wins joint venture in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — The U.S. automobile giant General Motors (G.M.) announced Tuesday it had won Egyptian government approval to produce cars in Egypt under one of the biggest U.S. joint venture schemes in the Middle East.

Under the project involving investment totaling an estimated \$300 million, a new firm called General Motors Car Company (GMCC) will start producing Opel models next year from imported kits at an existing Egyptian state-owned plant.

Announcement of the project, approved in principle last March and finalised Monday by Egypt's Investment Authority, came as a shot in the arm for Cairo at a time of economic difficulties caused by dwindling hard currency earnings from oil, transfers by expatriate workers and tourism.

President Hosni Mubarak underlined his interest in the scheme by meeting senior G.M. executives Tuesday.

Mr. William Mott, G.M.'s executive director for joint ventures and African operations, told Reuters in Detroit the company saw Egypt as an important base for

expansion in North Africa and the Middle East as well as for export of lower-cost auto components to other G.M. operations.

"It's one of the most favoured points for distribution in the region," he said. "Its market also represents about half of the population of the Arab World."

G.M. won the licence to produce new passenger cars over a dozen rival proposals, including short-listed Nissan of Japan Peugeot of France and Fiat of Italy.

G.M. will have 30 per cent of GMCC's equity, with the other 70 per cent held by Egyptian investors, including the state-owned Al Nasr Automotive Manufacturing Company (NASCO),

with 30 per cent, the Misr Iron Development Bank and Egypt's Export Development Bank.

The cars, the 1.2 litre Opel Corsa and the 1.6 litre Opel Ascona, will be assembled at Nasco's plants, which currently produce Fiat Models.

Production is expected to start in mid-1987, with 30,000 cars in the first year.

A key feature of the G.M. proposal is a plan to develop locally-owned parts companies and establish new components joint ventures in Egypt involving foreign firms, with the long-term aim of boosting Egypt's exports by selling parts in Europe.

Bonn highlights GCC market

BONN (OPECNA) — West German minister of economy, Mr. Martin Bangemann, said it was in the interest of his country that the Gulf region should remain a market for West German products. Speaking at a meeting here Monday with a visiting delegation from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), headed by Secretary General Abdullah Bishara, Mr. Bangemann expressed the belief that low oil prices would not continue for long. He was hopeful that the issue of petrochemical imports from the Gulf region into Europe would not inhibit the conclusion of a comprehensive political and economic cooperation agreement between the GCC and the European Community.

THE Daily Crossword by Kenneth Witte

ACROSS

- Dr. Ball
- Comedian
- Imagery
- Recipe
- Devotion
- On one's toes
- Hindcast
- Portion
- Salesman
- Type of ray
- Against
- Stomach
- Country
- Go in a
- Straight line
- Dynasty
- Always
- Thin man's dog
- Bernese
- Stomach
- Rebuke
- Advocated
- President's robe
- Satellite
- Ecological
- Formation
- Intuit
- Support for
- Geriatric disease
- In a complaint
- function
- Comic strip
- City
- Teacher
- Process
- product
- Isle Island
- Over nine
- Lines or wavy
- Suburb
- Quail
- Big bird
- Withered
- Stewed up
- Read
- Animal's sheds
- Shedder
- Scandal
- Border
- Polio vaccine
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Washington 'will not impose sanctions' on South Africa

U.S. demonstration marks Soweto anniversary

CANBERRA (R) — The United States will not impose economic sanctions on South Africa because they will hurt blacks, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters said Tuesday.

Gen. Walters told reporters on arrival for an official visit that sanctions would badly affect young black South Africans striving to gain technical knowhow from foreign companies.

"The logic behind it is that the only place a young black South African can get the kind of technical training that will make him competitive in the free South Africa of tomorrow is working for a foreign company," he said.

"If he doesn't go back to some form of manual labour and we don't think that's in the interest of the black community," he added.

Gen. Walters, one of President Reagan's most senior diplomats, later told reporters the United States was totally opposed to any violent solution in South Africa.

He said Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe should think again about his proposal to form a pan-African military force against South Africa.

"I think Mugabe would be well advised if he did not attempt a military solution to this problem," Gen. Walters said.

Mr. Mugabe has said that he plans to take his proposal to a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa next month.

Gen. Walters said the United States had managed to force some change in South Africa's racial policies.

In Washington members of Congress used the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots Monday to argue it is time for the United States to impose stiffer sanctions on South Africa.

Dem-onstrators took to the streets of the capital peacefully to mark the occasion.

"The time has come for real economic sanctions," Senator Gary Hart told about 600 demonstrators who gathered outside the South African embassy.

In South Africa, millions of blacks staged strikes Monday to mark the 1976 riots in Soweto, a black township outside Johannesburg. Those disturbances have become a symbol for blacks seeking more rights in South Africa.

Sen. Hart called for a steady increase in U.S. political pressure on South Africa, "even to the point of suspending diplomatic relations" if the white-led government refuses to negotiate with blacks.

The peaceful demonstration, at which 16 people were arrested by design outside the embassy, coincided with a drive in the House of Representatives to strengthen sanctions.

The House Rules Committee was set to discuss legislation that would ban any new U.S. investment in South Africa, bar South African planes from landing in the United States and end sales of Pretoria's coal, uranium and steel in this country.

By failing to take new action against South Africa, the United States gives "comfort to those who would keep the system of apartheid intact," said representative Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Africa Subcommittee.

But Senator Nancy Kassebaum said she had reservations about how effective stronger sanctions would be if they were not imposed in concert with other countries.

She also said Congress should give President Ronald Reagan a last chance to be a "positive force for change" before pushing through sanctions. Mr. Reagan, she said, should call for the release of imprisoned black leader Nelson Mandela and the start of negotiations with the black majority.

At Monday's demonstration, Randall Robinson, who began organising anti-apartheid marches in November 1984, said the United States should "cripple South Africa" with sanctions and "force them to come to the negotiating table."

Attacking the U.S. administration's policies on South Africa, Mr. Robinson said: "Mr. Reagan's failure to institute meaningful sanctions is nothing but...racist sympathy for fellow racists."

Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the administration is doing its best through all channels available, including the diplomatic route.

"We're not talking about the 51st State of the Union or a little island off the coast of Florida," Mr. Crocker said Monday night on the MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour television programme. "We're talking about a place many thousands of miles away that in most respects is highly self-sufficient. So what we're trying to do is to get at those whose minds are open, to

provide ammunition to those who want to reach the middle ground."

Last week, administration officials rebuked the government of President P.W. Botha for imposing a nationwide state of emergency.

Pretoria argued the emergency was necessary to control violence expected during the Soweto anniversary.

Mr. Botha last week defiantly rejected an appeal from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to end the state of emergency, the New York Times reported Tuesday.

The newspaper quoted White House officials as saying Mr. Botha was told Friday that the administration's "patience was wearing thin," and he reacted in a manner they described as "obstinate."

In Moscow the Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda accused Washington Tuesday of "encouraging the South African government and said limited U.S. sanctions imposed last year had left no mark on the administration of Mr. Botha."

"It is well known that in the last nine months (the U.S.) strategy has not indicated even the smallest pin prick on its 'historical friend and ally'," Pravda said.

"The U.S. administration has put up a smoke-screen in order to conceal its 'constructive engagement' with racist Pretoria," it added. "Washington is brandishing a fake weapon, waving it in a vacuum. But the crux of its course remains the same — support for one of the most reactionary regimes on earth."

The commentary ran alongside reports of Monday's protests in South Africa marking the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots.

Pretoria expels 4 Germans

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa has expelled four West Germans, including two priests, who had been detained without trial under the state of emergency declared last week, officials said.

A statement issued by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said he had decided in the public interest that the four should leave by midnight Tuesday.

The expulsions follow protests from Bonn about the detention of five West German citizens under the emergency.

The four ordered out Tuesday were named by Mr. Botha as Theobald Kneifel and Heinz Ernst, both priests in Pietermaritzburg, Natal province. Johannesburg Teacher Eckhard Krallmann and Walter Harting, who came to South Africa on a tourist visa.

"Not one of the four is a South African citizen. All have been detained in accordance with the present emergency regulations, Mr. Botha said without giving further details.

Officials said the four were West Germans.

The South African government has not named the hundreds of detainees held under the emergency and it is illegal for the media to do so without permission.

On Sunday, West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher summoned South African Ambassador to Bonn Willem Retief to demand the release of the West German detainees.

In a separate case, the South African government turned down an appeal Monday against the expulsion of a Dutch cameraman working for the American CBS Television Network. Wim De Vos has also been told to leave by midnight Tuesday.

Krallmann and another West German who were held under emergency laws in South Africa, were released from custody Tuesday.

A West German Foreign Ministry spokesman named the other person as Ulrike Kistner and said another West German citizen, Elizabeth Kistner, was still being held in custody.

The woman, who has both West German and South African nationality, was being kept in a Johannesburg police station and efforts were being made to obtain her release.

Sikh extremists kill 4 people in Punjab

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Sikh terrorists shot to death a Hindu militant and three other people in troubled Punjab state, state police said Tuesday.

Authorities also blamed Sikh militants for the sabotage of a major irrigation canal late Monday.

A 21-meter-long (70-foot-long) embankment of the Sirhind Canal was damaged, sending water gushing into low-lying areas, officials said. Further details were not immediately available.

Sikh terrorists sprayed gunfire in a shop on Monday in Ludhiana, a major industrial city in the Punjab, killing a Hindu militant and another Hindu, police said.

The slain militant was identified as Krishan Lal Tangri, a relative of the jailed chief of the radical Shiv Sena, or God's army, which advocates arming Hindus to combat Sikh attacks.

In Batala, north of Amritsar, a teen-age Hindu girl was slain Monday in a terrorist attack, the police control room in Amritsar said. A Sikh militant was shot to death in another village near Amritsar, the control room said.

Police and Sikh militants were involved in a shootout Monday night in Ramdass, a town outside Amritsar. Police Chief S.S. Virk

said one of the militants was killed.

More than 140 people, mostly Hindus, have been killed in violence in the last month in the Punjab, India's breadbasket and home of the 13-million-member Sikh sect.

Indian authorities have arrested nine Sikh militants allegedly involved in a conspiracy with Canada-based Sikhs to blow up the Indian parliament and sabotage an oil refinery, news reports said Tuesday.

The detentions in Punjab state followed the arrest by Canadian police of seven Sikhs charged with leading the group that plotted the bombings.

India's Central Bureau of Investigation was reported to have made the arrests on the basis of information provided by Canadian authorities. The Sikhs were arrested in the city of Jullundur, 315 kilometres north west of New Delhi.

The news reports did not say when the arrests took place.

The Canadian Sikhs have been identified as members of the Babbar Khalsa (Lion Sikhs) organisation, whose chief Sukhdev Singh, escaped from Amritsar's Golden Temple during the 1984 Indian army assault on the temple.

Kampuchean rebels claim seizing ancient monument

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas have claimed they seized the area around the ancient monument of Angkor Wat, in an attack against Vietnamese forces.

A broadcast Monday on the Khmer Rouge army radio said 35 Vietnamese soldiers, including one general, were killed and 52 others wounded in the attack during the night of June 10.

All Vietnamese installations in the Angkor Wat area were liberated and are under (our) control," the broadcast said.

Angkor Wat, a massive monument built in the 12th century, is considered one of the world's architectural masterpieces.

Another Khmer Rouge broadcast Tuesday claimed the guerrillas on June 7 struck Kampuchea's second largest city of Battambang with six 107mm rockets, destroying a military command post and a supply depot.

Neither claim could be independently verified. Khmer Rouge military claims are widely regarded as exaggerated by Western analysts, but the guerrillas are believed to have stepped up their attacks in Kampuchea's interior recently.

The Khmer Rouge is one of three major Kampuchean resistance groups fighting Hanoi's troops, which invaded Kampuchea in late 1978.

The Khmer Rouge claimed, to have taken over 25 villages in the Angkor Wat area while destroying Vietnamese military installations.

Both Angkor Wat and Battambang are located in north-western Kampuchea. Angkor Wat is regarded as a symbolic target for the Khmer Rouge, since the temples there are considered the zenith of Kampuchean civilisation.

The radio did not report on Khmer Rouge casualties.

Australia expels S. African diplomat

CANBERRA (R) — Australia Tuesday expelled a South African diplomat who the government said clubbed a woman anti-apartheid protester in the embassy grounds.

Acting Foreign Minister Senator Gareth Evans said police reports showed enough evidence to support a case of assault against the diplomat, J. Alberts, an administrative attaché.

South African Ambassador

Cornelius Bastiaanse had been told to withdraw the attaché within 10 days, Mr. Evans said in a statement.

The diplomat was seen on television film striking Kirsti Valiava, 22, with a stick after she got over an embassy wall and broke some windows in the building Monday. Police have charged her with causing damage to embassy property.

Valiava was among 200 protesters outside the embassy to mark the 10th anniversary of Soweto riots. Similar protests were held in other Australian cities, mainly outside companies associated with South Africa.

Mr. Evans said a written explanation from the South African embassy had not altered the government's view that the behaviour of Mr. Alberts was "unacceptable by Australian standards and could not be tolerated."

Press protests against new S. African media curbs

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa Tuesday imposed new curbs on the media amid newspaper protests that the state of emergency had made the local press a toothless watchdog.

The state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) said the government had now barred foreign television stations from transmitting live interviews over SABC satellite communications.

"We cannot see how the media can fulfil their basic function of keeping the public informed of what is going on," the Citizen, a pro-government daily, said in an editorial.

Since the emergency was declared last week to stamp out black unrest, journalists have been barred from trouble spots and banned from reporting police operations.

They can also not report statements which could be considered "subversive or inciteful."

All quiet on June 16. And if anything did happen, we are not allowed to tell you," the Sowetan, which is aimed at black readers, declared in a front page headline on Monday's anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising.

The Sowetan published a single paragraph editorial:

"All that we and the other media have to contribute at this time when the country is facing its worst ever crisis has been effectively banned. We could have offered our readers a comment on the trivial but that would have been an insult to them and us."

Johannesburg's financial daily, Business Day, commented: "The press, as a watchdog, is now toothless."

Mr. Herrera said Monday that Marcos had instructed the trial court's presiding judge, Manuel Pamaran, and the prosecution panel to see to the acquittal of Marcos' former military chief, Gen. Fabian Ver, 27 other soldiers and a civilian.

Gen. Ver and the others were accused of murdering Sen. Aquino and Rolando Galman, who was slain by soldiers after Sen. Aquino's assassination. Marcos claimed that Galman shot Sen. Aquino.

Mr. Herrera said that while the court was deliberating on the verdict, one of the trial judges, Augusto Amores, told him "as far as he was concerned, he wants some convictions."

Mr. Herrera said Amores told him that in conversations among the court's three judges, "it was made clear by justice Pamaran that there was instruction from Malacañang (presidential palace) to acquit all the 26."

Amores later voted with the court's two other judges in a unanimous decision acquitting the defendants and upholding Marcos' claim that Galman was the killer.

Scientist criticises NASA's handling of shuttle problems

WASHINGTON (AP) — The space shuttle main engines may run a risk of failure many times greater than estimated by management, according to Nobel Prize-winning physicist Richard Feynman.

Moreover, Feynman concluded, the space agency's troubled shuttle on the engines "is closely analogous to the deterioration seen in the rules" for the booster rockets whose failure caused the Challenger catastrophe.

In a 13-page report that focuses attention on the shuttle's most complicated component, Feynman described the problem-solving process as "a slow shift toward decreasing safety" at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

By way of example, Feynman said NASA had changed the definition of what constitutes a turbine blade failure, making "the crack problem not a flight safety problem, but merely a maintenance problem."

Feynman was a member of the Rogers Commission, and his study is to be published next month by the commission as part of an appendix to last week's commission report. But Feynman provided copies of his report at a news conference last week in California.

He is travelling in Great Britain and could not be reached for elaboration.

NASA Spokeswoman Shirley Green said, "we have no comments on Dr. Feynman's views, but we are aware that he is a distinguished physicist, a dedicated member of the commission who devoted a lot of time to his study."

Meanwhile, the widow of spaceship Challenger pilot Michael J. Smith says officials showed "terrible" judgment when they approved the fatal launch, the Washington Post reported Tuesday.

The comments by Jane Jarrell Smith were the first extensive public response by a close relative of a shuttle crew member to a presidential commission's report on the accident.

Smith was killed along with six other astronauts when the Challenger exploded just after taking off on Jan. 28.

"The report reflects 'incredibly terrible judgments, shockingly sparse concern for human life, instances of officials lacking the courage to exercise the responsibilities of their high office and some very bewildering thought processes,'" Mrs. Smith said in a telephone interview with the Post.

Aquino trial judge wanted to convict some defendants

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — A judge in the Benigno Aquino assassination trial wanted to convict some of the 26 defendants but was told that then-president Ferdinand Marcos wanted acquittals, a government prosecutor testified Tuesday.

Manuel Herrera, the trial's chief prosecutor, also said testimony by Philippine-based U.S. Air Force men would have supported the theory that the opposition leader's murder was a conspiracy involving high Filipino military officers, but the evidence was suppressed.

All 26 defendants in the case were acquitted. Mr. Herrera was appearing for the second day before a special commission formed by the supreme court to hear evidence of alleged irregularities in the trial. The court must decide whether to declare a mistrial and order the case re-tried.

Sen. Aquino, Marcos' chief rival, was shot dead at Manila Airport on Aug. 21, 1983, on his return from exile in the United States. His widow, Corason, became president after Marcos fled to Hawaii in February.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ J542 ♠ A8654 ♦ J5 ♣ 72
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
What action do you take?

Q2 — As South, vulnerable you hold:
♠ A1074 ♠ A82 ♦ 85 ♣ KQJ8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
2 NT Pass 1 ♠
What do you bid now?

Q3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 10873 ♦ Q853 ♣ KJ ♠ A8
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♠
2 ♠ 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KJ2 ♠ A863 ♦ A99 ♠ AJ105
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
Pass Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠
Pass 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ KQ1097632 ♦ 83 ♠ 07 ♠ J6
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q6 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AK954 ♠ KJ82 ♦ K104 ♠ 5
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT 2 ♠
Pass 2 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Column

Ancient carvings found in Iraq

WARSAW (R) — Polish archaeologists working in Iraq have discovered fragments of vultures carved in stone which they believed to be the oldest pieces of sculpture found in the Middle East, the official PAP news agency said. Expedition leader Professor Stefan Karol was quoted as saying that the small, ornamented vulture heads were 7,000 to 8,000 years old and were found in settlements in Nemriq, northern Iraq.

\$200,000 raised for quake victims

VIENNA (R) — A benefit concert held in Vienna by Spanish singer Placido Domingo has raised about \$200,000 for the victims of last year's Mexican earthquake, organisers said. Domingo, who lost relatives in the quake, sang with Greek soprano Agnes Baltsa and other opera stars who volunteered their services. About 7,000 people attended the concert at Vienna stadium, which included Arias and duets by Verdi, Rossini and Puccini.

Bandits net \$484,000 in Italian holdup

APRILENA, Italy (R) — Bandits held up an armoured bank truck in southern Italy on Monday and made off with nearly half a million dollars in Italian and foreign currency, police said. Police said six or seven men in several vehicles blocked the bank truck on a road outside Aprilena in the southern Puglia region. One of the bandits put a pistol into the gun hole of the bank truck and opened fire, forcing the two guards and a driver to come out, they said. The bandits escaped with an estimated 730 million lire (about \$484,000) in Italian lire and foreign currency which was being transported to other banks. No injuries were reported.

Replica of ancient ship to be displayed

ATHENS (R) — A replica of a Greek merchant ship that sailed the Mediterranean 2,200 years ago will take part in celebrations for the restoration of the Statue of Liberty on July 4. It was announced Monday. The 15-metre wooden boat named Kerynia II is on its way to New York on a freighter. The original ship was found in 1967 off northern Cyprus. Greek officials said the ship would call at ports in Long Island, Connecticut and New Jersey before being exhibited in New York on July 17-19. It returns to Greece in August and the next month will travel the route taken by the original vessel on its last voyage.

U.S. prisons bulging with inmates

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. prison population increased by 8.4 per cent in 1985 to a record 503,000 convicts, the Bureau of Justice Statistics said in a report released on Monday. The addition last year of 33,074 inmates to the already bulging prisons represented the third largest annual increase since the statistics were first collected in 1926. It was also the 11th straight year that records were set for the number of prisoners in jail. The number of state and federal inmates has skyrocketed by 53 per cent since 1980, the report said.

Dutch war traitor's grave exhumed

ROTTERDAM (R) — Dutch police opened the grave of the country's most notorious war traitor on Tuesday to try to end speculation that he may have escaped to a secret life abroad after faking suicide in 1946. Digging began at dawn in a leafy Rotterdam graveyard for the coffin which, the official record says, still contained the remains of the World War II double agent Christiaan Lindemans — known to the Dutch by his wartime nickname "King Kong." The exhumation was ordered by city Mayor Bram Peper after historians, finding a tangle of anomalies and gaps in the records of his death, cast doubt on the official story that he died in a bizarre lovers' suicide pact in 1946. They suggested that the traitor, who betrayed some 250 resistance comrades to the Nazis, could have been murdered or smuggled abroad by highly-placed contacts, perhaps to prevent a scandal which might have embarrassed royalty.

ETA bomb defused at Spanish resort

MARBELLA, Spain (R) — The latest in a series of bombs apparently planted by Basque guerrillas was defused in a luxury hotel of the Spanish resort of Marbella, police sources said Tuesday.

Staff found the half-a-kilo (one pound) device in a room at the Hotel Don Pepe overnight and called a bomb squad.

Two bombs exploded Sunday night in hotels at Marbella and Alicante, coinciding with the visit to the Costa Del Sol of a British minister.

Seven bombs have exploded at Spanish holiday resorts during the past month and several more have been defused.

Police evacuated another hotel

in Torremolinos overnight after a hoax bomb warning.

Timothy Eggar, minister at the Foreign Office, assessed the safety of tourists after the separatist organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) launched its sixth campaign of summer bombings against Spain's vital tourist industry.

In Bilbao, the small, dormant Basque guerrilla group which launched the first campaign of summer bombings in 1979 said it was resuming armed struggle for the independence of the region.

"We believe a military intervention is necessary... we hope to fulfil our pledge to fight as soon as possible," the political-military

wing of the separatist organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) said in a statement to Basque news media.

It said police repression had forced it to be inactive for several months but it wanted to resume fighting against what it called the centralist policies of the Madrid government.

The group, whose full name is ETA Political-Military Eighth Assembly, was born from successive splits within the separatist guerrilla organisation ETA.

Basque sources said it had only a handful of active members. Most of its leaders were in prison or in exile or had been deported by France to Cuba and Cape Verde.

North Korea proposes talks with U.S., South

TOKYO (R) — North Korea has proposed top level defence talks with South Korea and the U.S.-led U.N. forces in South Korea, the North Korean Central News Agency said Tuesday.

The agency said North Korean Defence Minister O Jin-U made the proposal in separate letters on June 9 to the U.S. South Korean counterpart Lee Ki-Baek and General William Liversy, the U.S.

commander-in-chief of the U.N. forces.

Mr. O also proposed a preliminary contact for the talks in Panmunjom on the border separating North and South Korea on June 27 with about three working-level delegates, the agency, monitored in Tokyo, said.

Mr. O, who is also first deputy to North Korean president and Supreme Commander Kim Il-Sung, said the talks could cover the "reduction of armed forces and military expenses and the observance of the Korean armistice agreement as required by its original text."

He was also quoted as saying that the talks could cover such problems as "the suspension of military exercises and arms buildup which constitute a direct factor of the heightened tension."

Asked if the last King of Afghanistan, Mohammad Zahir Shah, had any role to play in the resistance, Mr. Rabbani said the monarch, now living in Italy, "has served his purpose and is part of history."

Mr. Rabbani declined to comment on reports that Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto is pro-Soviet and a potential obstacle to the alliance. He said Afghans "hope all of our Pakistani brothers and sisters will help us... if Afghanistan falls, Pakistan would be the next (Soviet) target."

Kabul holds Pakistani diplomat on spying charges

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Afghan authorities have arrested a Pakistani diplomat on spying charges, the official Kabul Radio reported Tuesday.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, identified the diplomat as Mohammad Shah, saying he was the vice-consul at Pakistan's consulate in the southern Afghan town of Kandahar.

The man was arrested by security forces, the radio said without saying when. It said Mr. Shah, posted to Kandahar in February 1985, was actually an employee of Pakistan's intelligence department.

Meanwhile in Washington, President Ronald Reagan has rejected as premature a request Monday for U.S. diplomatic recognition by Afghanistan guerrillas, who plan to proclaim a government in resistance-controlled areas of their Soviet-occupied homeland, the White House said.

A four-member delegation of the Alliance of Afghan Unity sought recognition during a meeting with Mr. Reagan.

He declined because the U.S. embassy accredited to the pro-Soviet Afghan government in Kabul "plays a role in our efforts to be helpful to the resistance, and our efforts to continue working with the Afghan people to overcome the Soviet aggression," White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said Monday.

Mr. Reagan told the visitors although recognition is an important issue, it would be "premature to